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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Land Management

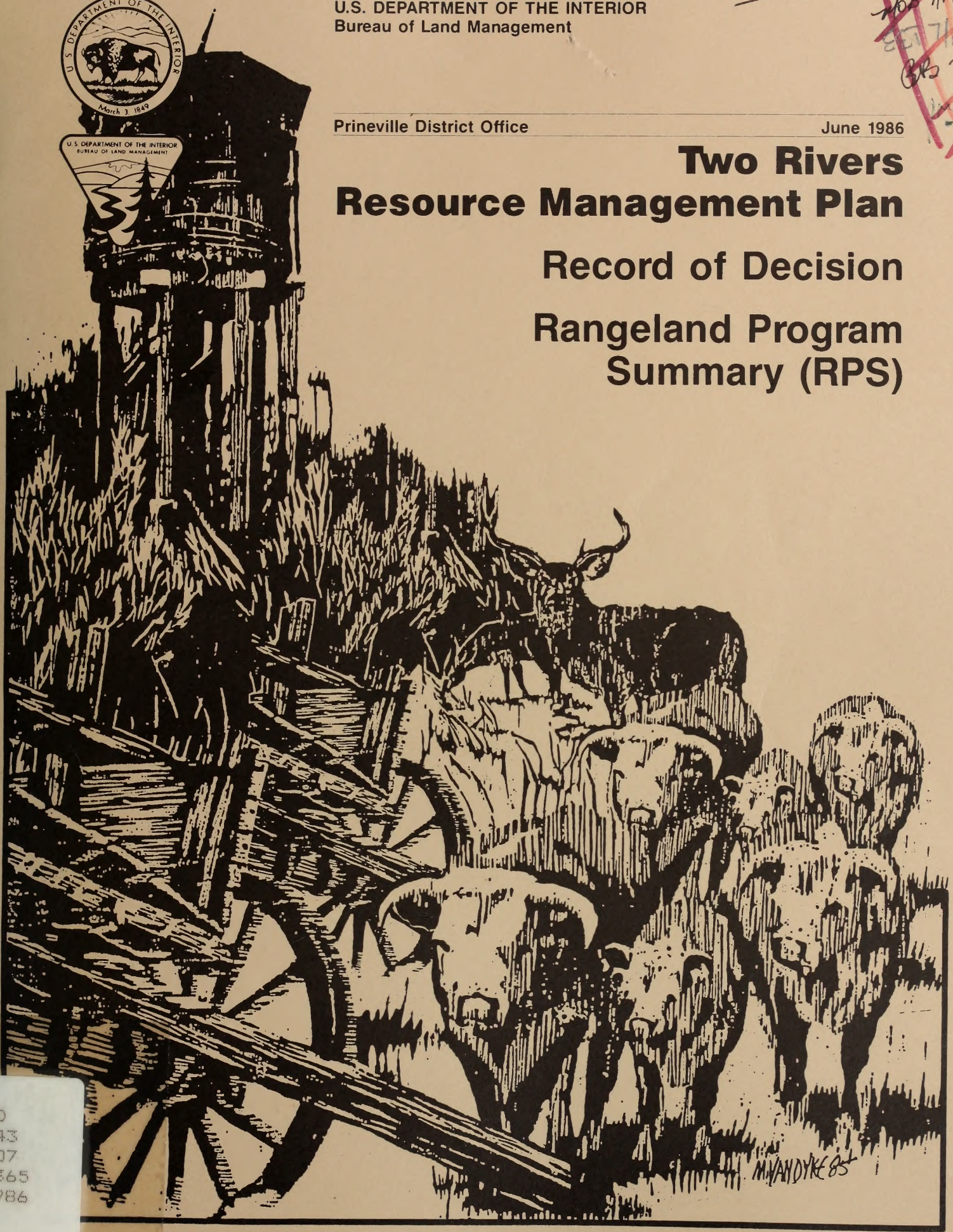
Prineville District Office

June 1986

Two Rivers Resource Management Plan

Record of Decision

Rangeland Program Summary (RPS)



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Record of Decision

Two Rivers Resource Management Plan
Prineville District, Prineville, Oregon

This resource management plan documents decisions reached by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) for resource management on 324,705 acres of public lands in the Prineville District. Implementation of the decision provides for harvest of timber on 10,715 acres with a sustainable harvest level of 14.1 million board feet (MMbf) per decade; grazing management will continue on 292,736 acres (233 grazing allotments) of public land; riparian vegetation condition will be enhanced on 1,057 acres; wildlife and fish habitat will be maintained or improved; approximately 1,000 acres of public land may be offered for sale annually; and cultural, soil, water, botanical, visual and recreational resources will be protected.

Alternatives Considered and Rationale for Decision

Five alternatives for managing the public lands in the Two Rivers Planning Area were analyzed in the Resource Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement (RMP/EIS). The environmental consequences of implementing each of the alternatives were described in detail in chapter 4 of the Draft Two Rivers RMP/EIS. They are summarized in Table 1 of this document.

The selected Resource Management Plan (the Preferred Alternative in the Draft RMP/EIS) emphasizes production on a sustained yield basis, and use of renewable resources on the majority of public lands in the Two Rivers Planning Area. It also provides for protection, maintenance or enhancement of riparian, soil, water, botanical and recreational resource values as well as wildlife habitat. This alternative is the environmentally preferable alternative. This Resource Management Plan best meets national guidance, best satisfies the planning criteria, including consistency with other Federal, state, local and tribal plans and best resolves issues while contributing to the local economy.

The Emphasize Commodity Production and Enhancement of Economic Benefits Alternative would have emphasized economic benefits to the economy through production of goods and services on public lands to meet local and possibly regional demands.

The Continue Existing Management Alternative would have provided for management of all resources at current levels. This is the No Action Alternative required by the National Environmental Policy Act.

The Emphasize Natural Values While Accommodating Commodity Production Alternative would have provided for protection, maintenance and enhancement of the natural environment. The production of commodities would have occurred where significant conflicts with the protection of natural values could be avoided or mitigated.

The Emphasize Natural Values Alternative would have enhanced natural values in all areas.

Mitigation Measures

All protective measures and standard operating procedures identified in the plan will be taken to mitigate adverse impacts. These measures will be strictly enforced during implementation. Monitoring and evaluation will tell how effective these measures are in minimizing environmental impacts. Therefore, additional measures to protect the environment may be taken during or following monitoring.

District Manager Recommendation

I recommend adoption of the Two Rivers RMP/EIS of September, 1985.

Signed: James L. Hancock Date: JUN 6 1986

James L. Hancock
District Manager, Prineville

State Director Approval

I approve the Two Rivers RMP/EIS decisions as recommended. Individual grazing decisions will be issued to all affected lessees for those allotments where changes are proposed and agreement has not been reached. Those decisions will explain and provide for the protest and/or appeal procedures under 43 CFR 4160 and 43 CFR 4.470.

This document meets the requirement for a Record of Decision as provided in 40 CFR 1505.2.

Signed: William G. Leavell Date: JUN 6 1986

William G. Leavell
State Director, Oregon/Washington
Bureau of Land Management

Table 1—Summary, Long Term Environmental Consequences: Comparison of Alternatives

Resource	Unit of Measure	Existing Situation	Alternative A (Preferred)	Alternative B (Commodity Production)	Alternative C (Existing Management)	Alternative D (Natural Values w/Commodities)	Alternative E (Natural Values)
Soil							
Streambank Stability	—	—	+M	+L	NC	+M	+M
Water							
Quality	—	—	+L	+L	NC	+L	+L
Vegetation							
Vegetation Type	—	—	L	L	NC	L	L
Ecological Conditions	000's of acres						
Climax		25	24	24	17	24	24
Late Seral		107	168	168	101	168	175
Mid Seral		95	65	64	90	65	59
Early Seral		88	58	56	107	58	57
Other		9	9	12	9	9	9
Plant Diversity	000's of acres						
High		95	116	115	94	115	116
Low		220	199	200	221	200	199
Unknown		9	9	9	9	9	9
Riparian	acres						
Climax		223	1,024	821	368	1,024	1,024
Late Seral		196	0	0	140	0	0
Mid Seral		137	256	332	60	256	256
Early Seral		724	0	127	712	0	0
Threatened, Endangered or Sensitive Species	—	—	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC
Wildlife							
Upland Habitat		—	+M	-L	NC	+M	+M
Riparian Habitat		—	+H	+L	NC	+H	+H
Fish		—	+M	+L	NC	+H	+H
Livestock Grazing							
Available Forage	AUMs	17,778	19,920	24,217	17,778	13,834	0
Forest Products							
Sustained Harvest Level/decade	MMbf	14.3	14.1	14.5	14.3	14.2	2.
Energy & Minerals							
No Oil & Gas Leasing		3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
No Surgace Occupancy (Oil and Gas)		132,000	132,000	60,000	132,000	150,000	200,000
Economic Conditions							
Long Term Loss or Gain in Value	dollars	—	+129.000	+386.000	0	-237,000	-1,066,000
Recreation							
Visitors Use Levels	visitor days	62,000	+L	+L	NC	+L	+L
Off Road Vehicle							
Limitation/Closure	acres	—	20,000	10,000	20,000	150,000	200,000
Cultural Resources							
Protection of Values	—	—	+L	+L	NC	+L	+M
Visual Resources							
Protection/Enhancement of Visual Quality	—	—	+L	+L	NC	+L	+M
Special Management Areas							
Protection of Values	—	—	+L	+L	-L	+L	+L

+ = beneficial impact
— = adverse impact
NC = no change
L = low
M = moderate
H = high

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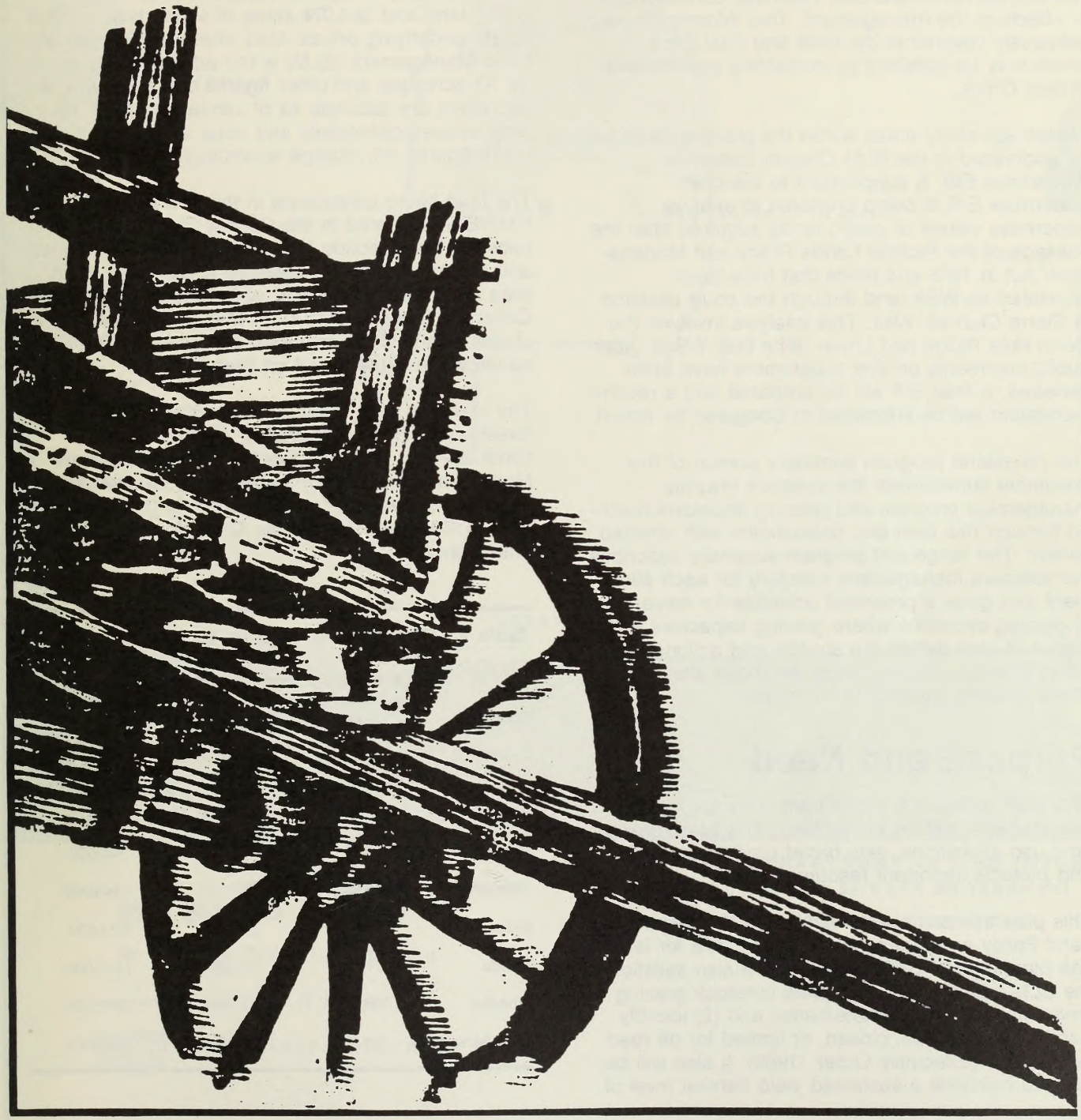
Chapter 1
Introduction



Old wagons on the banks of the John Day River

Introduction

This plan contains the decisions on all land use proposals presented in the September 1985 final environmental impact statement (EIS) and describes in general terms the implementation, monitoring and amendment processes for those decisions. It describes how each resource will be managed, the order in which projects will be implemented, and what support will be needed.

The plan does not present information on environmental consequences, rationale, consistency, or effects of the management. This information was previously covered in the draft and final EIS's, which may be obtained by contacting the Prineville District Office.

Wilderness study areas within the planning area will be addressed in the BLM Oregon Statewide Wilderness EIS. A supplement to the draft wilderness EIS is being prepared to analyze wilderness values of public lands acquired after the passage of the Federal Lands Policy and Management Act in 1976 and lands that have been reinstated as WSA land through the court decision in Sierra Club vs. Watt. This analysis involves the North Pole Ridge and Lower John Day WSAs. After public comments on this supplement have been reviewed, a final EIS will be prepared and a recommendation will be submitted to Congress for action.

The rangeland program summary portion of this document summarizes the livestock grazing management program and grazing decisions reached through this plan and consultation with affected parties. The rangeland program summary describes the selective management category for each allotment and gives a proposed schedule for issuance of grazing decisions where grazing capacities are known. It also details the studies and actions to be taken to determine use levels for those allotments where grazing capacity is not known.

Purpose and Need

This plan provides a broad framework for multiple use management on public land. This plan makes land use allocations, sets broad production goals, and protects important resource values.

This plan meets the requirements in the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 for land use planning (43 CFR, Part 1600). It also satisfies the BLM's policy to (1) complete livestock grazing environmental impact statements; and (2) identify public land as open, closed, or limited for off road vehicle use (Executive Order 11989). It also will be used to calculate a sustained yield harvest level of forest products from BLM managed commercial forestlands in the Two Rivers Planning Area.

Description of the Planning Area

This document provides a comprehensive framework for managing public lands and allocating resources in the Two Rivers Planning Area for the next 10 to 15 years. It provides the direction and policy for the management of 324,705 acres of public land and 384,074 acres of subsurface mineral estate underlying private land where the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is the administering agency. All acreages and other figures contained in this document are accurate as of January 1, 1986. As land tenure adjustments and other actions continue, these figures will change accordingly.

The land being considered in the Two Rivers RMP/EIS is located in the Central Oregon corridor between the Cascade Mountain Range on the west, and Morrow and Grant counties to the east, in an area north from Crook and Jefferson counties to the Columbia River as shown on Map 1. The area includes public lands scattered across seven counties as shown in Table 2 and on Map 2.

The planning area is bounded by four national forests—Mt. Hood, Deschutes, Ochoco and Umatilla—and the John Day Fossil Beds National Monument, which is administered by the National Park Service. Also located adjacent to the Planning area is the reservation of the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs.

Table 2 - Public Land Acreage by County

County	Public Land Administered by BLM	Private Surface Federal Subsurface Mineral Estate	Total Acreage of County
Crook (Big Summit Prairie)	4,431	1,201	1,908,000
Gilliam	52,913	53,825	1,312,000
Hood River	360	96	343,000
Jefferson	45,844	79,570	1,149,000
Sherman	54,576	24,357	534,000
Wasco	71,429	103,901	1,531,000
Wheeler	95,157	121,124	1,092,000
Total Acreage	324,705	384,074	7,869,000

BLM State Office

BLM District Office

District Boundary

Two Rivers Planning Area

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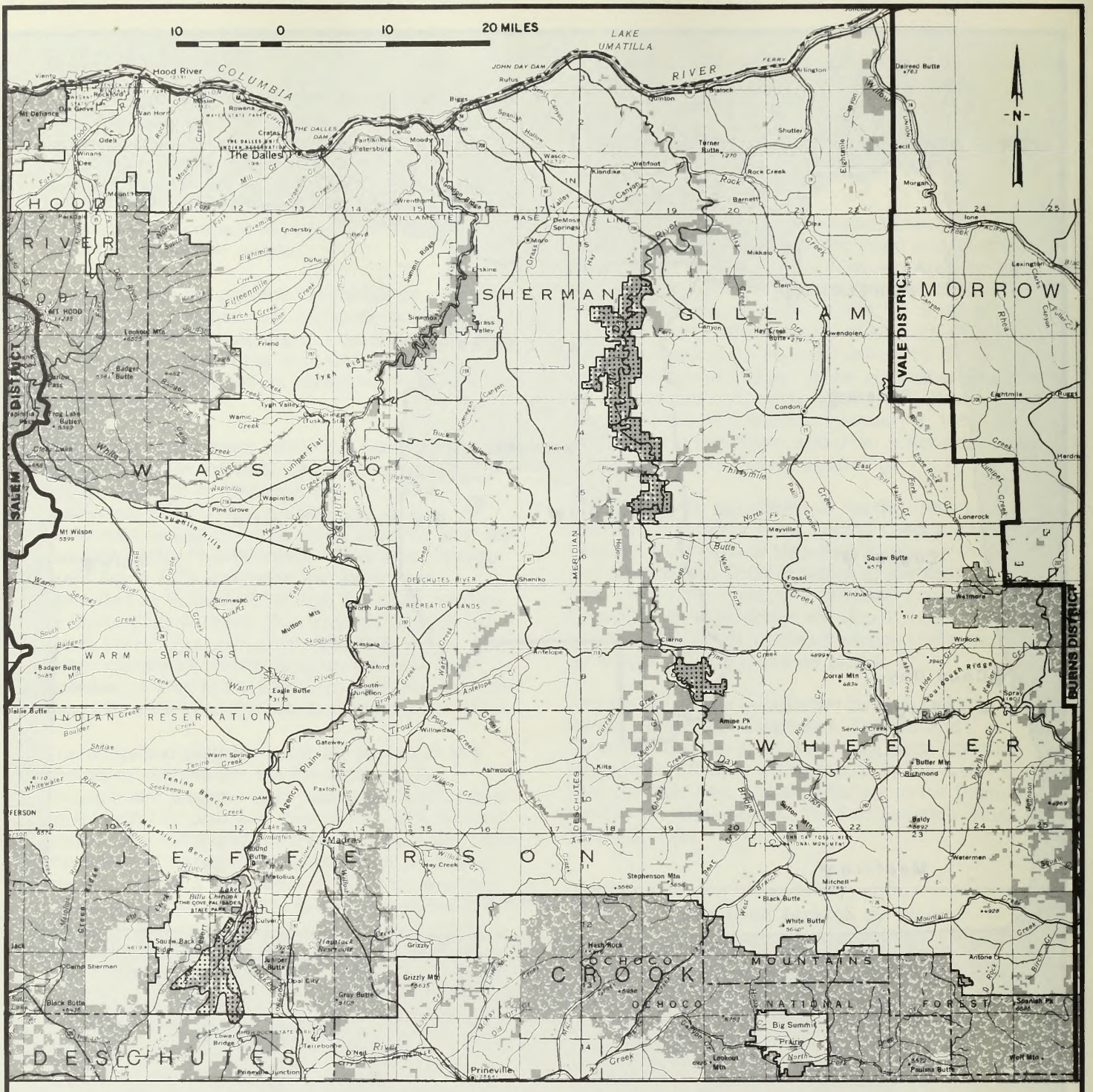
MAP 1
General Location



BLM Land (Public Land)

U. S. Forest Service

Areas Considered for Wilderness Designation in Seperate Studies

—— Two Rivers Planning Area Boundary

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Land Management
PRINEVILLE DISTRICT
1986

MAP 2
Planning Area and Land Status

Also included is Big Summit Prairie, an island of public and private land surrounded by the Ochoco National Forest in Crook County. The proposed interchange of lands between the Bureau of Land Management and the U.S. Forest Service would transfer public lands in Big Summit Prairie along with 360 acres in Hood River County, 6,120 acres in Wasco County, 3,900 acres in Jefferson County and 50,147 acres in Wheeler County from the Bureau of Land Management to the U.S. Forest Service. These public lands will, however, continue to be managed under the decisions contained in this plan regardless of which agency has administrative responsibility.

The Bureau of Land Management administers the public lands in the planning area from the District Office in Prineville, Oregon. The intermingling of public land with other Federal lands administered by other agencies has led to cooperative management on some of the lands.

Implementation

Decisions in this plan will be implemented over a period of years and are tied to the BLM budgeting process. Therefore, priorities have been established for each resource to guide the order of implementation. Priorities for each program will be reviewed annually to help develop the work plan commitments for the coming year. The priorities of implementation are presented by resource in Chapter 2.

Valid Existing Rights

This plan will not repeal valid existing rights on public lands. Valid existing rights are those claims or rights to public land that take precedence over the actions in this plan. Valid existing rights may be held by other federal agencies or by private individuals or companies. Valid existing rights may pertain to mining claims, oil and gas leases, rights-of-way, and water rights.

Administrative Actions

Various types of administrative actions will require special attention beyond the scope of this plan. Administrative actions are the day to day transactions required to serve the public and to provide optimal use of the resources. These actions are in conformance with the plan. They include issuance of permits for fuelwood, sawtimber, Christmas trees, and competitive and commercial recreation activities; lands actions, including issuance of grants, leases, permits, and resolution of trespass; facility maintenance; law enforcement; enforcement and monitoring of permit stipulations; cadastral surveys to determine legal land ownership; and engineering support to assist in mapping, designing, and implementing projects. These and other administrative actions will be conducted at the resource area, district, or state level. The degree to which these actions are carried out will be based upon BLM policy, available personnel, and funding levels.

Public Involvement

The Two Rivers RMP/EIS was prepared by an interdisciplinary team of specialists from the Prineville BLM District Office. Writing of the RMP/EIS began in October 1984; however, the RMP/EIS process began much earlier and included resource inventory, public participation, interagency coordination, and preparation of a management situation analysis (on file at the Prineville District Office). Consultation and coordination with agencies, organizations, and individuals occurred throughout the planning process.

A notice was published in the Federal Register and local news media in April 1984 to announce the formal start of the RMP/EIS planning process. At that time a planning brochure was sent to the public to request further definition of issues within the planning area. An opportunity was provided to submit comments on tentative alternatives and the proposed criteria to be used in formulating the final alternatives to be analyzed in the RMP/EIS alternatives.

In August 1984 a notice of document availability was published in the Federal Register and in the local news media for the Two Rivers Resource Management Plan Proposed Land Use Alternatives brochure. An outline of proposed alternatives and major issues were included in this document. Three alternatives portrayed various resource programs showing a range from emphasis on production of commodities to an emphasis on enhancement of natural values with a middle ground alternative attempting to provide a balance between the two. A fourth alternative (no action) reflected existing management. The proposed alternatives brochure included a map showing the categorization of grazing allotments and another map which divided the public lands into three different zones for the purpose of identifying public land values. Neither map generated any public comment during the EIS scoping process.

On April 12, 1985, a notice of document availability was published in the Federal Register and in local news media for the Draft Two Rivers Resource Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement. Public meetings were held in Condon on May 21, 1985, and in Grass Valley on May 22, 1985, for the purpose of receiving oral and written comments. Twenty four public comment letters were received

and responded to in the final EIS. The Draft RMP/EIS was also discussed with the Prineville District Advisory Council and Grazing Board on June 14 and 20, 1985, respectively. The District Advisory Council and Grazing Board supported riparian management as proposed and the need for maintaining a balance with livestock grazing was voiced. Land sales, mineral leasing and agricultural permits were supported as proposed. Concern was expressed about ORV use and rockhounding as it could affect private land.

On September 27, 1985, a notice of document availability was published in the Federal Register for the Proposed Two Rivers Resource Management Plan and Final Environmental Impact Statement. Five comment letters were received. Three of the comment letters discussed concerns regarding levels of livestock grazing on public lands and the economic costs to the taxpayer. One commentor felt that minerals data was lacking in the planning area and the potential for minerals exploration and development was unduly constrained under the proposed plan. The last commentor supported the proposed plan. One protest was filed against the proposed resource management plan. The protestor stated that livestock grazing on public land at the current fee of $1.35 per animal unit month was a subsidy by the taxpayer and the environmental impact statement should analyze the loss to the taxpayer as a result of continuing or increasing levels of livestock grazing. The protest was addressed and subsequently denied by the Director of BLM because the fee issue is beyond the scope of a planning document such as the Two Rivers RMP/EIS.

Summary of Alternatives

Five multiple use alternatives for the management of public lands in the Two Rivers Planning Area were developed and analyzed in accordance with the Bureau's planning regulations issued under authority of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976. The alternatives responded to eight major issues: livestock grazing, riparian management, wildlife habitat, land tenure and access, minerals management, forestry, recreation and special management areas identified through the planning process. The purpose of the proposed alternatives were to present and evaluate options for managing, protecting and enhancing public resources.

Mule team pulling wheat combine near the Columbia River

Environmental Preferability of the Alternatives

Environmental preferability is judged using the criteria in the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA). Title 1, Section 101(b) of NEPA establishes the following goals:

1. Fulfill the responsibilities of each generation as trustee of the environment for succeeding generations;

2. Assure for all Americans a safe, healthful, productive, and esthetically and culturally pleasing surroundings;

3. Attain the widest range of beneficial uses of the environment without degradation, risk to health or safety, or other undesirable and unintended consequences;

4. Preserve important historic, cultural, and natural aspects of our national heritage, and maintain, wherever possible, and environment which supports a diversity and variety of individual choice;

5. Achieve a balance between population and resource use which will permit high standards of living and a wide sharing of life's amenities; and

6. Enhance the quality of renewable resources and approach the maximum attainable recycling of depletable resources.

The Preferred Alternative in the EIS ranked first in overall environmental preferability. It was considered to be in compliance with all NEPA goals, especially goals 1, 3, 5 and 6. The Preferred Alternative was followed by the Emphasize Natural Values While Accommodating Commodity Production Alternative (Alternative D). The Emphasize Natural Value Alternative (Alternative E) followed Alternative D in environmental preferability. While Alternatives, D and E were in greater compliance with goal 2 than the Preferred Alternative, they did not comply as well with goals 5 and 6.

The Emphasize Commodity Production and Enhancement of Economic Benefits Alternative (Alternative B) was in greatest compliance with goal 6 and to a lesser degree goals 1 and 5 because of its emphasis on economic and commodity production. The Continue Existing Management or No Action Alternative (Alternative C) was in compliance with goals 2 and 4 because it maintains current conditions. This alternative was not in compliance with goals 1, 3, 5 and 6 since it makes no attempt to enhance environmental quality of diversity and does not improve social or economic well being.

Chapter 2
Two Rivers Resource Management Plan Decisions

Old railroad trestle at Gordon Canyon

Introduction

This chapter describes the RMP, which provides a middle ground or balance between the protection of resources and the production and development of renewable and nonrenewable resources. Management actions were selected on the basis of their ability to resolve issues raised during the planning process, satisfy planning criteria and public input, and mitigate environmental consequences.

The plan is the Preferred Alternative (Alternative A) identified in the Two Rivers Resource Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement (RMP/EIS). No changes have occurred from the proposed plan in the Final RMP/EIS.

Approval of the RMP marks the completion of one stage of the planning process. The RMP is not a final implementation decision on actions which require further specific plans, process steps, or decisions under specific provisions of law and regulations. More site specific plans or activity plans, such as habitat management plans (HMPs) will be done through the resource activity programs. Procedures and methods for accomplishing the objectives of the RMP will be developed through activity planning. Further environmental analyses will be conducted and additional engineering and other studies or project plans will be done if needed.

Goal and Objectives of the Plan

Goal: Provide for Commodity Production While Protecting Natural Values

Objectives:

1. Maintain forage production and livestock use at 17,778 AUMs. Maintain current livestock grazing levels and meet riparian and upland vegetation management objectives.

2. Manage riparian areas along the Deschutes and John Day rivers and their major tributaries to full potential, with a minimum of 60 percent of the vegetative potential to be achieved within 20 years.

3. Provide forage to meet management objective numbers of the Oregon Department of Fish and wildlife for deer and elk. Manage upland vegetation to achieve maximum wildlife habitat diversity. Manage all streams with fisheries or fisheries potential to achieve a good to excellent aquatic habitat condition.

4. Place emphasis on retaining and expanding, by exchange of public land, holdings in: (1) areas of national significance, (2) areas where management is cost effective, and (3) where land is most appropriately managed in public ownership due to significant multiple resource values. Public lands having no reasonable opportunity for exchange would be offered for sale if they are: (1) difficult and uneconomical to manage and are not needed by another agency; (2) no longer needed for the specific purpose for which they were acquired or for any other Federal purpose; and (3) provide greater benefits to the public in private ownership. The transfer of public lands to other public land management agencies would occur if more efficient management of the land would result.

Authorize agricultural use of public lands if proposals are consistent with the management and protection of other values. Pursue attempts to acquire limited public access through exchange or negotiated easement, consistent with management objectives.

5. Intensively manage commercial forestlands suitable for timber production but recognize harvest restrictions or exclusions to protect riparian vegetation, wildlife, visual and other resource values.

6. Keep public lands open for exploration and development of mineral resources and related rights of way. Retain restrictive stipulations for oil and gas exploration and development on 132,000 acres of public land.

7. Designate public lands as open to off road vehicles except in areas where that use would not be appropriate or where significant damage to soils, vegetation, wildlife or other natural values is resulting from that use.

Keep areas which have high or moderate quality collectible mineral resources, including plant and invertebrate fossils available for rockhounding. Public use areas would be reviewed on a case by case basis to insure that no significant conflict exists with the protection of other natural values.

8. Designate areas with identified outstanding natural or cultural values as areas of critical environmental concern. Maintain or improve other unique wildlife or ecological values.

Planned Management Actions

This section describes the planned actions and determines priorities for implementing those actions. The management actions would be used to resolve the planning issues identified.

The priorities were established based on public input, administration policy, and Department of the Interior and BLM directives. These priorities may be revised as policy and directives change.

The highest priority for each resource includes funding normal operating costs, completing administrative duties, and processing public inquiries. Priorities are placed in one of three categories—high, medium or low based on comparative ranking of the management actions.

The listed support actions are foreseeable at this time. The need for additional support actions, such as engineering and other studies, or specific project plans may be identified as a result of further planning. All such actions will be designed to achieve the objectives of the RMP. Additional environmental analyses will be conducted where appropriate to supplement the analysis in the Draft RMP/EIS.

Wildlife and Fish Habitat

Direction

Livestock use on approximately 16,000 acres of deer and elk winter range and 7,500 acres of curlew nesting habitat as shown on Map 3 will be managed to be compatible with, or improve, wildlife habitat values. Upland vegetation will be managed through grazing management and range/wildlife habitat development to provide maximum wildlife habitat diversity (ecological condition of high mid seral to low late seral stage) and to provide sufficient forage to meet the big game management objectives of the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife.

Fish habitat developments on approximately 87 miles of tributary streams will include log and rock placements, gabion developments, as well as tree and shrub plantings. Riparian habitat improvement will be used to achieve a good to excellent aquatic habitat condition. The fish habitat developments will be concentrated on the tributary streams of the Deschutes and John Day rivers and will not include direct instream improvements in the main river channel.

Implementation

Range developments will be designed to achieve both wildlife and range objectives. Existing fences may be modified, and new fences will be built to allow wildlife passage. Where natural springs exist, development will provide a more dependable water source for wildlife and livestock. Water troughs will accommodate use by wildlife and livestock. The spring area and the overflow will be fenced to prevent trampling.

Vegetative manipulation projects will be designed to minimize wildlife habitat impacts and to improve habitat when possible. The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife will have an opportunity to review all projects involving vegetation manipulation.

Habitat management plans will be written for selected areas of wildlife habitat, e.g., bighorn sheep, bald eagles, resident and anadromous fish. The plans will include detailed information on species emphasis, management objectives, constraints, planned actions, coordination with other programs and agencies, environmental analyses, implementation schedule and cost analyses and evaluation procedures. Priorities will be determined by need (shortage of habitat, conflict with other uses, potential or opportunity for improvement, etc.).

Crucial habitats will be monitored for forage production, habitat condition changes, and overall effectiveness of improvements. Monitoring studies will include browse, trend and remote sensing studies. Wildlife habitat monitoring will enable the Bureau to make decisions on forage allocation and seasonal use restrictions based on monitoring as described in the livestock grazing section.

Streams will be monitored to ensure maintenance of water quality and riparian conditions and to evaluate the effectiveness of stream improvement practices. This monitoring includes riparian inventory and photo trend, water quality inventory, biotic condition index, fish census and remote sensing of riparian habitat. The priority in which these streams will be monitored for improvement is based upon characteristics of the fisheries, intensity of management, and available funding.

Continued seasonal restrictions will be applied to mitigate impacts of human activities on important seasonal wildlife habitat. Some important types of habitat include deer winter range, raptor nesting habitat, and curlew nesting habitat.

The priority for implementation will be as follows:

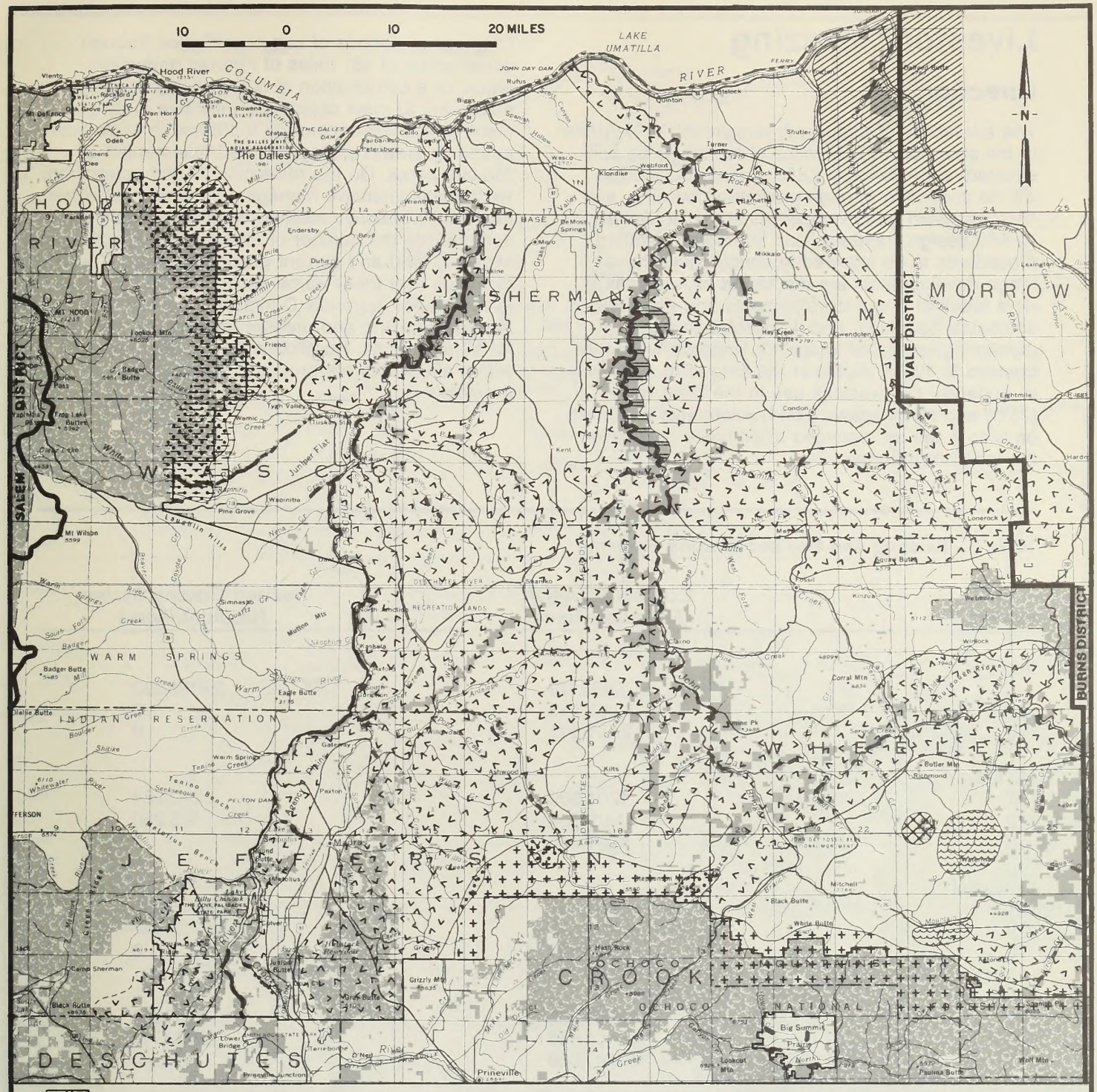
High—Monitor, maintain or improve habitat for threatened or endangered species (bald eagles).

Monitor, maintain or improve aquatic habitat on streams having good potential for fish management. Priorities will be based upon criteria set forth in the Draft RMP/EIS. Monitor, maintain or improve riparian habitat as identified in the Draft RMP/EIS. Monitor, maintain or improve bighorn sheep range.

Medium—Monitor, maintain or improve winter range for deer and elk. Place priorities for specific treatment in those areas having the greatest problems, the best potential or both. Monitor, maintain or improve aquatic habitat streams having nonintensive management values.

Low—Monitor and maintain aquatic habitat on streams having little or no fish management value. Monitor, maintain or improve habitat for game and nongame species.

Mule deer near Stephenson Mountain



Deer Winter Range

Elk Winter Range

Elk Yearlong Range

Antelope Yearlong Range

Potential California Bighorn Sheep Range

Deer/Elk Winter Range

Long Billed Curlew Nesting Habitat

Wild Turkey Habitat

Riparian Areas on Public Land

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MAP 3
Riparian Areas and Wildlife Habitat

Livestock Grazing

Direction

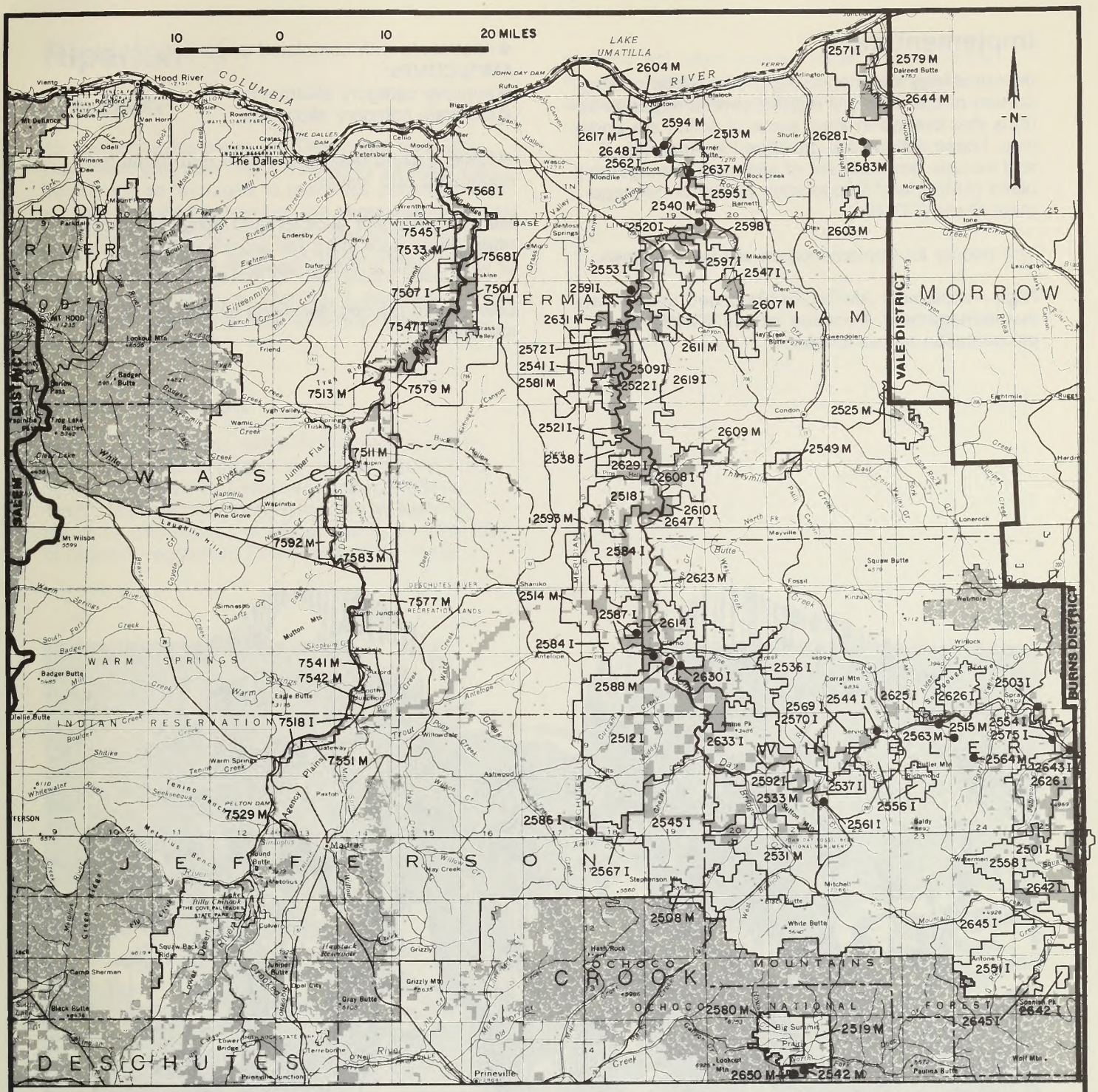
The availability of forage will remain at 17,778 AUMs in the short term. Sixty miles of fence will be constructed, approximately 7,800 acres of sagebrush will be controlled through prescribed burning, and 13 springs will be developed as shown in Appendix A. The design standards and standard operating procedures to be followed in constructing these range developments are discussed in Appendix B. As a result of range developments and improving ecological condition, and if substantiated by monitoring, available forage for livestock will be increased to 19,920 AUMs in the long term as shown in Appendix C. Livestock use in the Horn Butte (2571) and Hi Meadows (2644) Allotments as shown on Map 4 will be managed to enhance habitat for the long billed curlew.

Changes in periods of use or exclusion through construction of 131 miles of riparian protection fence, or a combination of both will occur where necessary to meet objectives. Intensive management, which will encourage a change in ecological condition toward climax, will be implemented on 259,000 acres. On the remaining 34,000 acres there will be less intensive management which will either improve or maintain existing conditions. Table 3 summarizes the number of allotments and acreages of public land and current grazing systems. It also indicates how these same allotments will be grazed in the future. Appendix D indicates current levels of livestock grazing and present ecological condition for all allotments. No allotments or entire pastures within allotments are proposed for exclusion of livestock.

Table 3—Existing and Revised Grazing Systems

System[1]	Existing Situation No. Allot./Acres	Revised Grazing System No. Allot./Acres
Improve		
1	12/50,178	59/183,692
2	22/63,243	0
3	25/70,271	0
Maintain		
1	12/15,560	32/47,284
2	14/17,514	9/5,250
3	15/19,460	0
Custodial		
1	12/3,568	66/28,043
2	47/25,078	67/28,467
3	64/27,864	0
Total		
1	36/69,306	157/259,019
2	93/105,835	76/33,717
3	104/117,959	0
Totals	233/292,736	233/292,736

[1] Systems which will encourage an upward change in ecological condition (early spring, deferred, deferred rotation, winter, rest rotation).
Systems which will maintain or improve existing ecological conditions (deferred use one of three years).
Systems which will encourage a downward change in ecological condition (spring/summer).



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- Allotment Areas
- 2538 Allotment Number
- I Improve Category
- M Maintain Category

The remaining unmarked parcels of public land are either custodial category (C) allotments or unallotted areas.

MAP 4
Grazing Allotments (I and M Category Only)

Implementation

Implementing and monitoring the livestock grazing portion of this plan will require several separate actions that overlap in time, some of which are underway. These actions are described in Appendix E and include development of allotment management plans (AMPs) and Cooperative Resource Management Plans (CRMPs).

The priority for implementation will be as follows:

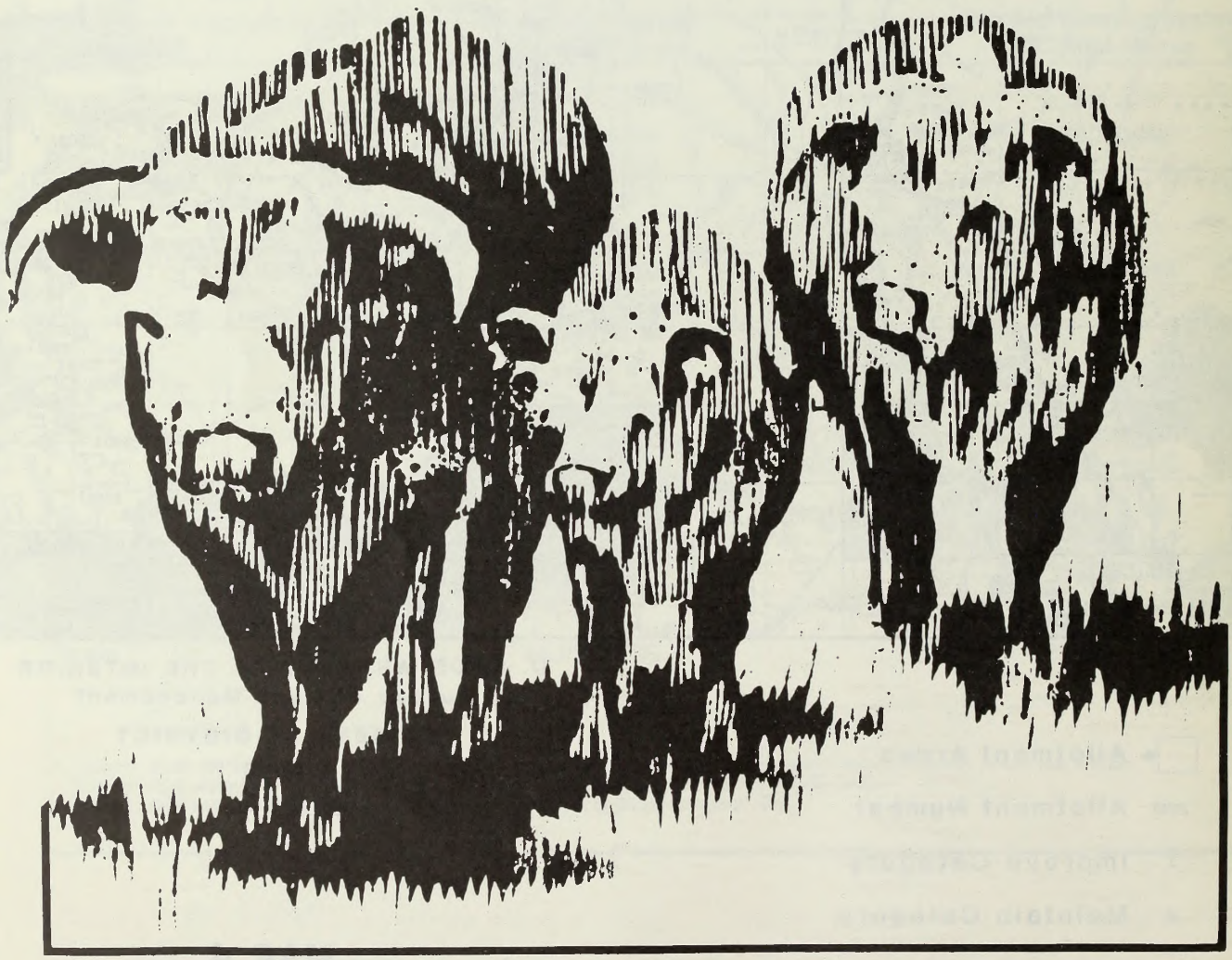
High—Implement AMPs/CRMPs based upon selective management. Priorities for AMP/CRMP implementation are as follows:

- Allotments with completed or partially completed AMPs/CRMPs;
- Improve category allotments;
- Maintain category allotments;

- Issue grazing decisions where reductions are negotiated with lessee.

Medium—Monitor allotments to establish stocking rates where data indicates reduction in forage use or where data is inconclusive or nonexistent.

Low—Issue grazing decisions where no reductions are required.



Cattle grazing on public lands

Riparian

Direction

All riparian areas along the Deschutes and John Day rivers and their major tributaries as shown on Map 3 will be managed to reach full potential, with a minimum of 60 percent of the vegetative potential to be achieved within 20 years. Livestock grazing will be managed to reach the stated riparian objectives. Appendix F describes the factors used to determine riparian site potential. It also includes examples of riparian areas at different levels of ecological condition.

Implementation

Management actions within riparian areas will include measures to protect or restore natural functions, as defined by Executive Orders 11988 and 11990. Management techniques will be used to minimize degradation of stream banks and the loss of riparian vegetation. Roads and other linear facilities will avoid riparian areas where feasible. Riparian habitat needs will be considered in developing livestock grazing systems.

Trout Creek near Ashwood

Forestry

Direction

Maintaining or improving site productivity will be a basic objective in all forestry practices. Harvesting minor forest products such as posts, poles, firewood, etc., will be guided by similar considerations.

Decisions on forestry practices (treatments) will be made with two primary objectives: (1) Successful reforestation; and (2) Increasing subsequent growth of commercial species. Specific mitigation recommendations will be used to minimize unavoidable, adverse impacts and to resolve conflicts with other resource values. They are discussed in greater detail in Appendix G.

There are 10,715 acres of commercial forestland located within the areas shown on Map 5 on which a sustained harvest level will be based. The sustainable harvest level will be approximately 1.41 MMbf annually or 14.1 MMbf for a ten year period. Management practices as shown in Table 4, will be designed to recognize harvest restrictions for the protection of riparian vegetation, wildlife, cultural or other natural values.

Minor forest products, such as posts, poles, firewood, etc., will be sold from both commercial forestlands and woodlands where those sales are compatible with other resource values.

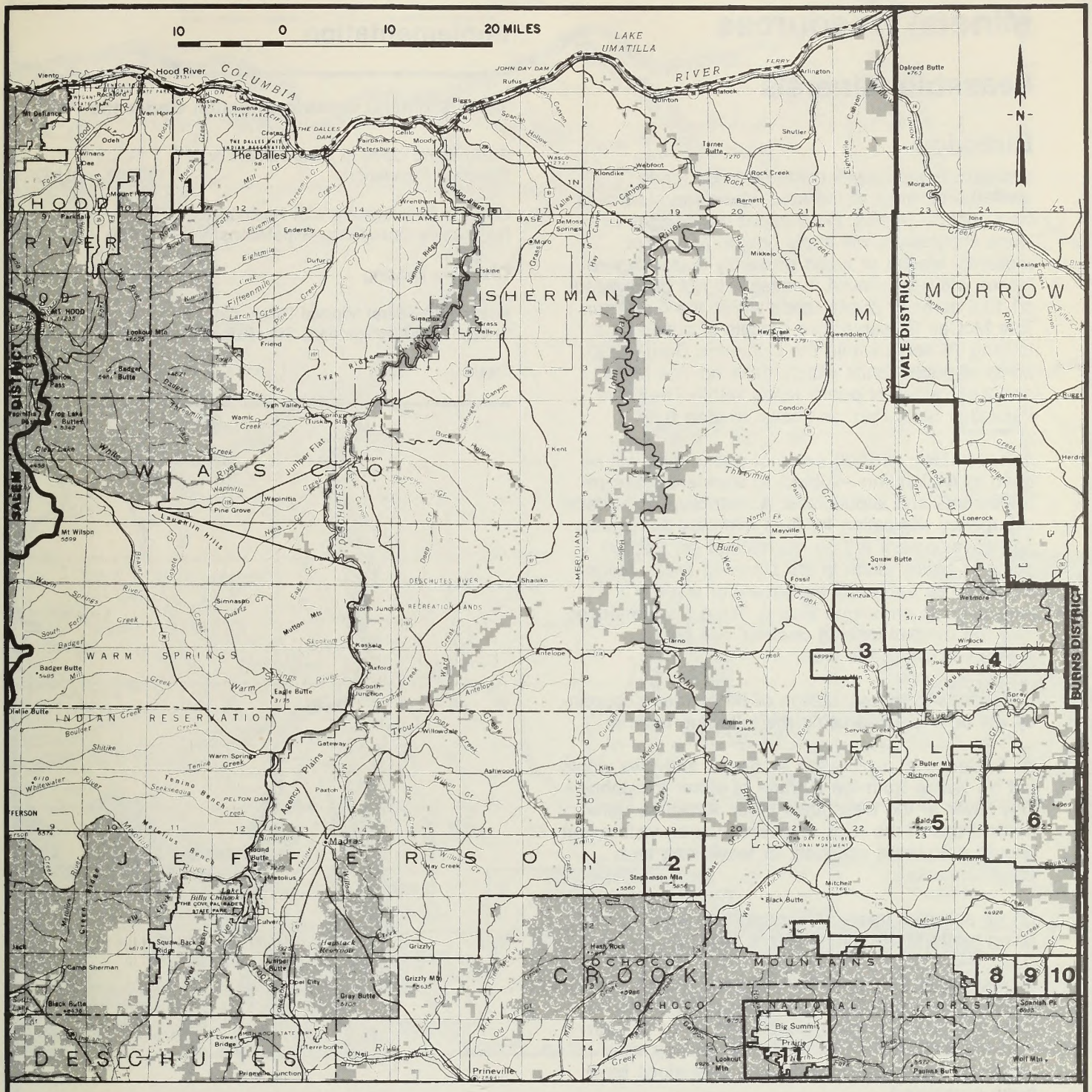
Implementation

Table 4 Forestry Practices and Land Use Allocations Under the Plan

Intensive Timber Production Base (acres)	10,715
Harvest Level[1]	
Yearly Average	1.41 MMbf
Treatments[2]	
Transportation System	
New Construction	6 miles/17 acres
Improvement	7 miles/15 acres
Timber Harvest	
Clearcut	65 acres
Partial Cut	2261 acres
Timber Harvesting Method	
Cable	84 acres
Tractor	2242 acres
Slash Disposal	
Broadcast Burn	65 acres
Pile and Burn	1658 acres
Lop and Scatter	365 acres

[1] For purposes of analysis, volume calculations are based on the current annual sustainable harvest level of 132 board feet per acre. This figure may change when an extensive forest inventory is completed and the sustainable harvest level is recalculated, however, the associated land use allocations and management direction will not change.
[2] Figures are estimates based on a five year timber sale plan and were made to facilitate impact analysis. Acreages may vary with implementation.

Ponderosa Pine in Johnson Heights



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Area

1 Mosier Creek
2 Stephenson Mtn.
3 Kinzua
4 Spray
5 Baldy Mountain
6 Johnson Heights
7 Mitchell
8 Rock Creek
9 Birch Creek
10 Day Creek
11 Big Summit Prairie

MAP 5
Areas Suitable for Timber Production

Mineral Resources

Leasable Minerals

Direction

Leasable minerals will continue to be made available on most of the land where the surface is also publicly owned. Restrictions or changes in lease stipulations will apply only to areas not presently leased or areas presently leased where leases will be renewed. Leases will not be granted on 12.5 acres of public lands within the Governor Tom McCall Preserve; two parcels of public land totaling 76 acres within the Columbia Gorge; 250 acres of public lands which make up The Island; and 2,617 acres of public lands within The Cove Palisades State Park as shown in Map 6.

Approximately 188,000 acres of public land will be open to exploration—subject to standard lease requirements and stipulations. A restrictive no surface occupancy stipulation for fluid minerals exploration and development will be maintained on 132,000 acres of public lands in the planning area—lands identified as nationally significant or visually sensitive[1], as shown on Map 6. Table 5 summarizes how the mineral leasing decision will be implemented under the plan.

Exceptions to the stipulation of no surface occupancy will be evaluated using the following criteria:

(1) Evidence of exploration or similar activities would not be visible from the surface of either the John Day River or the Deschutes River. Activities within other areas of the river corridors may be visible, but should not attract attention, or leave long term visual impacts.

(2) All activities involving exploration would use existing roads to the fullest extent possible.

(3) Any proposed exploratory drilling pad or road construction for access to a drilling site would be located to avoid canyon slopes and areas of high visibility. In these areas, roads and drilling sites would be fully rehabilitated when operations have been completed.

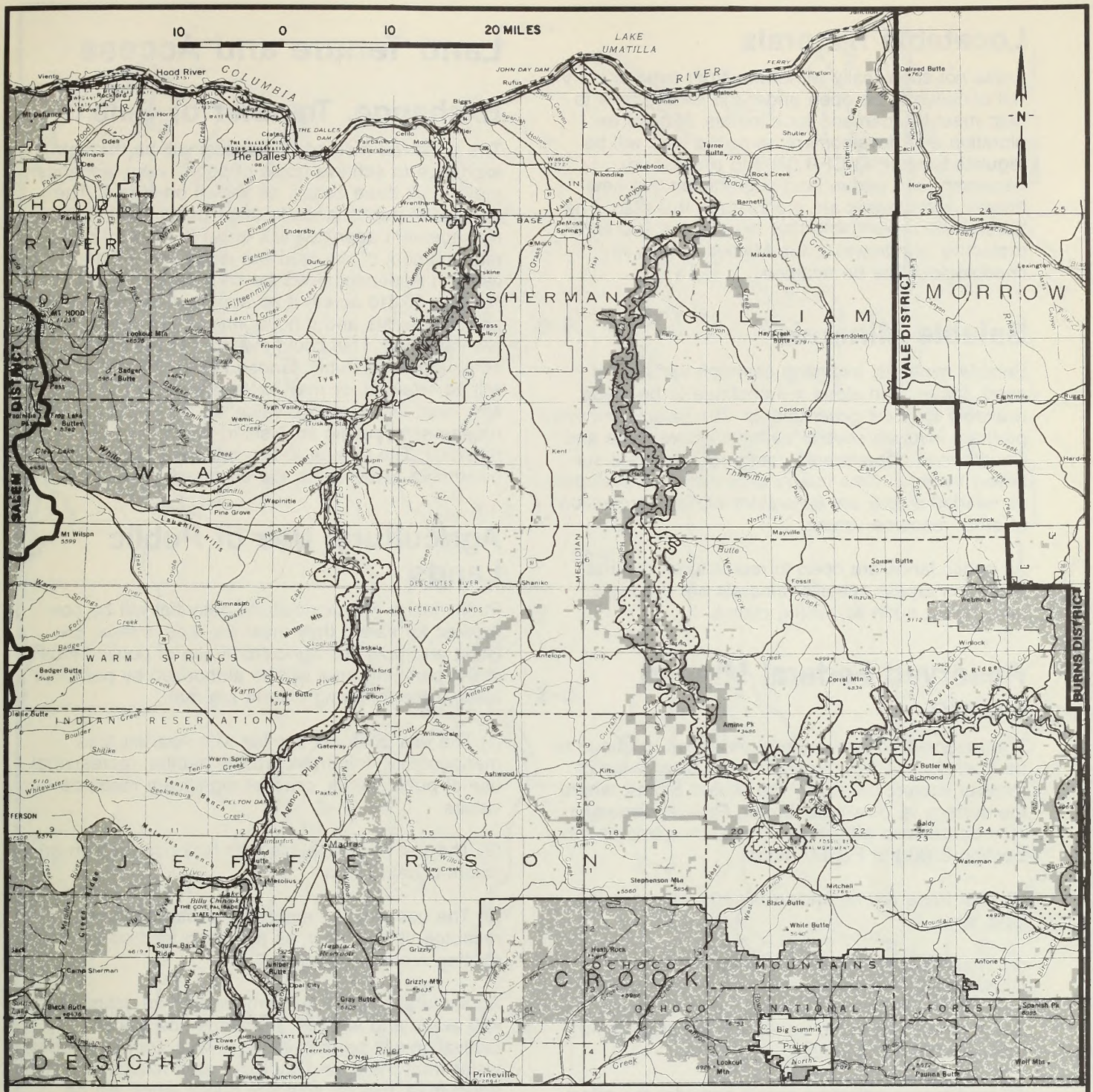
When leases are issued or renewed with the no surface occupancy stipulation, the criteria for exception will be included in the stipulation.

[1] The restrictive no surface occupancy stipulations reads as follows: "Because of the high scenic and recreational values, no surface occupancy is allowed on the part of the lease falling within the John Day River Canyon or the Deschutes River Canyon, unless written permission is granted by the BLM Deputy State Director for Minerals with the consent of the Prineville BLM District Manager." (Restrictions or changes in lease stipulations would apply only to areas not presently leased or areas presently leased where leases are renewed.)

Implementation

Table 5 Mineral Leasing Direction Under the Plan

Public Land Open to Development with Standard Stipulations	190,000	26.9%
Open to Development with Restrictive No Surface Occupancy Stipulations	132,000	18.6%
Closed to Leasing	3,000	.4%
Reserved Federal Mineral Estate Open to Leasing With Standard Stipulations	383,000	54.1%
Totals	708,000	100%



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Areas of High Visual Quality

MAP 6
Areas of High Visual Quality

Locatable Minerals

Areas not specifically withdrawn from mineral entry will continue to be open under the mining laws to help meet the demand for minerals. Mineral exploration and development on public land will be regulated under 43 CFR 3809 to prevent unnecessary and undue land degradation. No new mineral withdrawals are proposed in this plan. The Bureau will recommend that the existing 240 acre protective withdrawal at the Macks Canyon Archaeological Site be retained.

Salable Minerals

Salable minerals, including common varieties of sand, gravel, and stone will continue to be made available for local governments. The salable mineral program involves several quarries where State and County road departments obtain rock for road surfacing material. New quarry sites may be developed as needed if they are consistent with the protection of other resource values.

All public lands are open to recreational mineral collection unless specific minerals are subject to prior rights, such as mining claims.

Reserved Federal Mineral Estate

The reserved Federal mineral estate will continue to be open for mineral development. Conveyance of mineral interest owned by the United States, where the surface is, or will be, in non Federal ownership, may be enacted after a determination made under Section 209(b) of FLPMA finds:

(1) That there are no known mineral values in the land, or

(2) That the reservation of mineral rights in the United States would interfere with or preclude non mineral development of the land and that such development is a more beneficial use of the land than mineral development.

All land tenure adjustments will consider the effect on the mineral estate. If the lands are not known to have mineral development potential, the mineral interest will normally be transferred simultaneously with the surface.

Land Tenure and Access

Exchange, Transfer or Sale

The preferred method of disposal will be through exchange to achieve goals of public value enhancement in all three zones, as shown on Map 7. The transfer of public lands to other public land management agencies will occur if more efficient management of the land will result. Public lands listed in Appendix H will be considered for sale (totaling 33,310 acres) if no apparent exchange opportunity exists and if no significant resource values are identified. This could average as much as 1,000 acres per year. Public lands in Zone 1 on Map 7 will be retained, or may be exchanged for lands with even higher public value. Lands in Zone 2 will require site specific analysis to determine sale potential. The criteria to be considered in all land ownership adjustments are discussed in Appendix I.

Agricultural Use of Public Lands

Public lands with agricultural potential will be considered for sale if they meet the sale criteria. Existing and potential agricultural use of public lands in the planning area will be authorized by permit or lease if the following criteria are met:

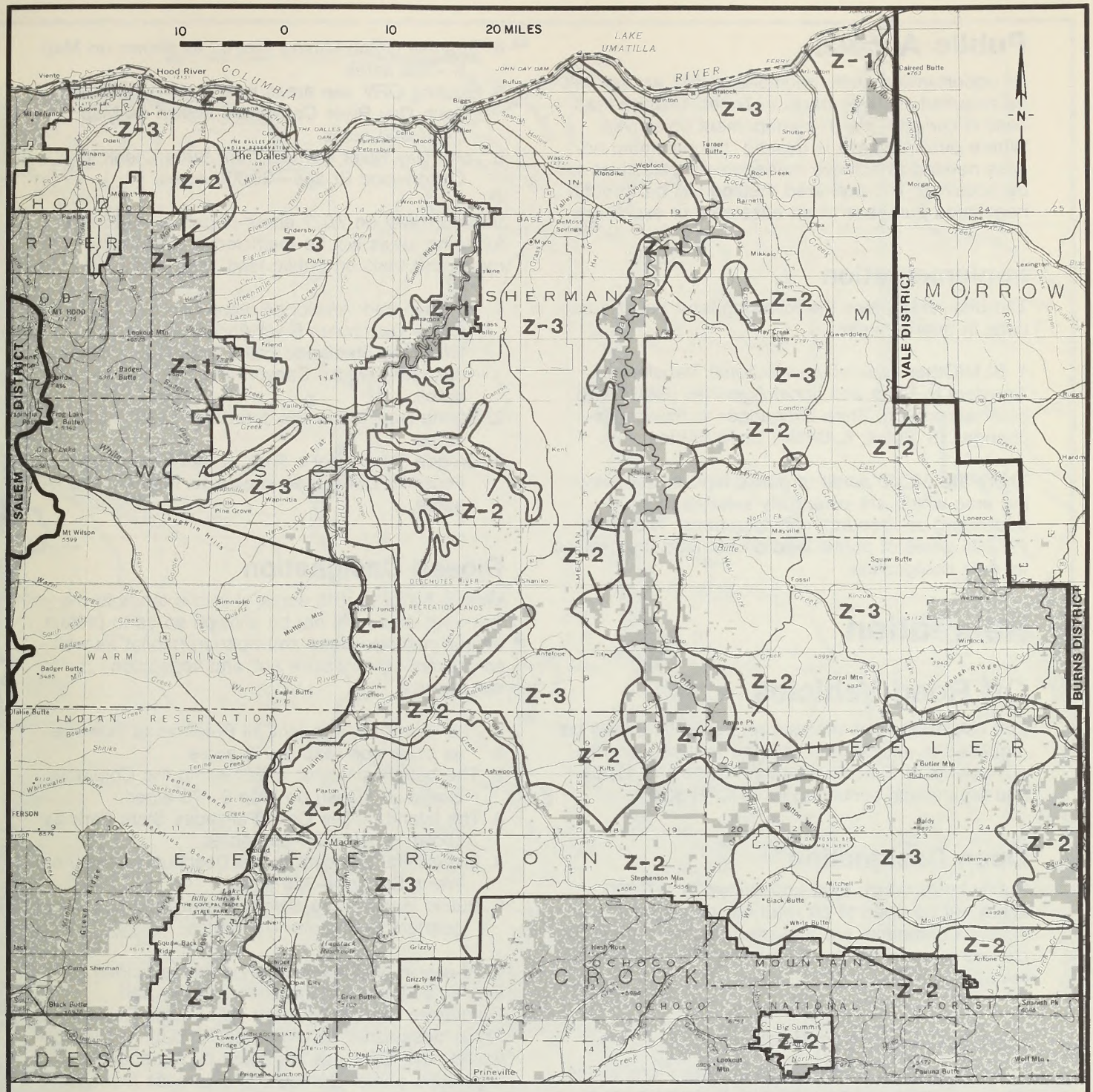
(1) The use does not conflict with riparian area management, important wildlife habitat, recreational use of public lands, or other significant resource values.

(2) The use is compatible with historical use on adjacent private lands.

(3) The use would maintain or enhance other resource values, such as providing feeding or nesting areas for wildlife.

Agricultural use will be permitted on an estimated 450 acres and another 300 acres now under cultivation will be reclaimed. Private appropriation of water from the John Day River as it relates to agricultural use on adjacent public lands will be coordinated through the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, the Oregon Water Resources Board, and the Oregon State Parks and Recreation Division of the Department of Transportation.

When significant conflicts occur, resource values on public lands will be protected and agricultural use will not be authorized.



Z-1 Areas currently identified as having high public resource values

Z 2 Areas with potential for high public resource values

Z-3 Areas with public lands which may be suitable for disposal through transfer to another agency, exchange or public sale

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MAP 7
Land Tenure

Public Access

As opportunities arise, additional public access will be acquired to serve tracts in Zones 1 and 2 if access is consistent with management objectives. Where public access is desired, the minimum access needed to achieve management objectives will be acquired. The preferred method will be through negotiated purchase of an easement or exchange.

Implementation

The plan designates the following land transfer actions in priority order:

1. BLM/Other Federal Jurisdictional Transfers; 2. Transfers to State and Local Agencies (R&PP and other actions); 3. State Exchanges 4. Private Exchanges: 5. Sales; 6. Desert Land Entries

There are 33,310 acres of public land in the planning area which are potentially suitable for sale depending on resource considerations. Therefore, 291,395 acres of public land do not lend themselves for sale designation.

Recreation

Off Road Vehicles

The use of off road vehicles on public lands will be regulated in accordance with the authority and requirements of Executive Orders 11644 and 11989 and regulations contained in 43 CFR 8340.

Open Designation

Public lands which total approximately 263,000 acres will be open to off road vehicle use since no significant impacts are occurring and off road vehicle use is essential for conducting other authorized resource uses.

Limited Designation

Vehicle travel on 53,860 acres of public land in the following areas will be restricted to existing roads and trails, year long. In addition, a seasonal closure will be implemented when appropriate to prevent excessive damage to soil and vegetation. During this period vehicle travel will be confined to designated roads only.

1. Deschutes River as shown on Map 8—2,500 acres.
2. Horn Butte Wildlife Area as shown on Map 9—6,000 acres.
3. Macks Canyon Archaeological Site as shown on Map 9—25 acres.
4. Spanish Gulch Mining District as shown on Map 9—335 acres.
5. Existing ORV use areas in and adjacent to the John Day River Canyon as shown on Map 8—10,000 acres.
6. John Day River Canyon from Butte Creek to Cottonwood Bridge—35,000 acres.

Vehicle travel on 7,027 acres of public land in the following areas will be restricted to designated roads and trails on public land, year long:

1. Primitive and developed recreation sites adjacent to the Deschutes River (including but not limited to Steelhead Falls, Trout Creek, South Junction, Macks Canyon and Beavertail)—603 acres.
2. Spring Basin near the John Day River—6,000 acres.
3. Oregon Trail Historic Sites at McDonald and Fourmile Canyon as shown on Map 9—424 acres.

Closed Designation

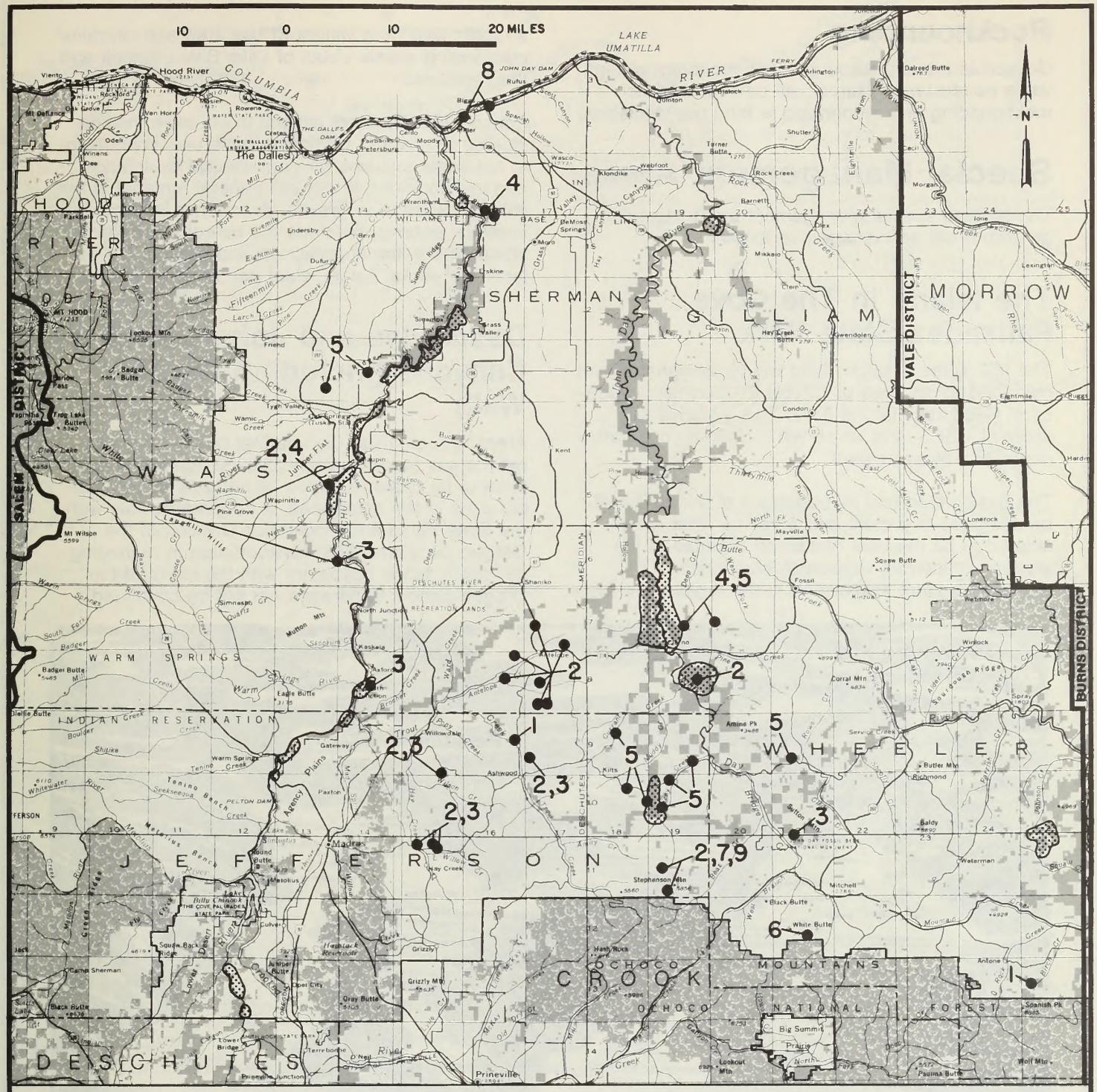
Vehicle travel on 818 acres of public lands in the following areas will not be allowed so as to protect unique natural values and riparian habitat as well as preventing excessive soil and vegetation disturbance.

1. The Governor Tom McCall Preserve at Rowena as shown on Map 9—12 acres.
2. The botanical/scenic areas within the Columbia Gorge as shown on Map 9—76 acres.
3. The Island in The Cove Palisades State Park as shown on Map 9—250 acres.
4. Mecca Flat adjacent to the Deschutes River near Warm Springs—320 acres.
5. Public lands in the vicinity of the BLM field headquarters at Maupin—160 acres.

ORV use in wilderness study areas is guided by the Bureau's "Interim Management Policy and Guidelines for Lands Under Wilderness Review." Areas designated as wilderness through legislation would have ORV use restricted by the specific legislation and/or Bureau's "Wilderness Management Policy."

Implementation

All public lands in the planning area will be designated under the BLM off road vehicle regulations as part of this Two Rivers Resource Management Plan Record of Decision and publication of the designation order in the Federal Register.



MINERAL TYPE

1 Gold and Silver
2 Agate
3 Thunder Eggs
4 Petrified Wood
5 Plant Fossils
6 Marine Fossils
7 Opal (Fire)
8 Wascoite
9 Dendritic Nodules

Areas Presently Being Used by Off-Road Vehicles

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MAP 8

Off-Road Vehicle Use and Areas Having Rockhounding Potential (Moderate or High)

Rockhounding

Collectible mineral resources with moderate or high value as shown on Map 8, will be available for rockhounding and recognized in land use decisions.

Special Management Areas

The thirteen special management areas identified on Map 9 will be managed as follows:

The Island in The Cove Palisades State Park

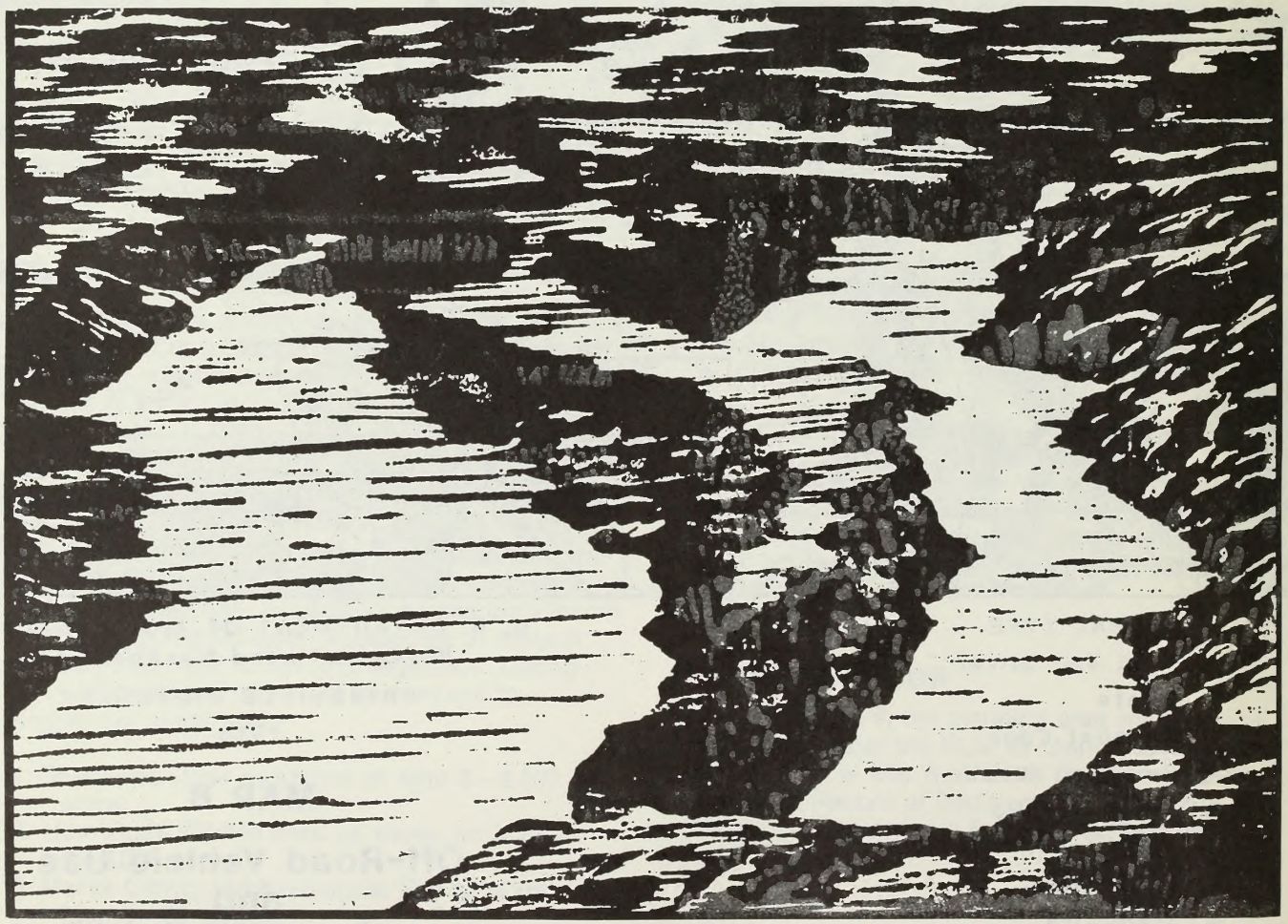
The 250 acres of public land will be designated and managed as an Area of Critical Environmental Concern; Research Natural Area. This includes 80 acres of USFS land which will require a cooperative management agreement.

The designation and management of this area will be designed to protect and preserve what is considered to be the best remaining example of the western juniper/big sagebrush/bluebunch wheatgrass plant association in the region. It is also a raptor, deer, and waterfowl use area and contains outstanding scenic vistas of Lake Billy Chinook and the Cascades.

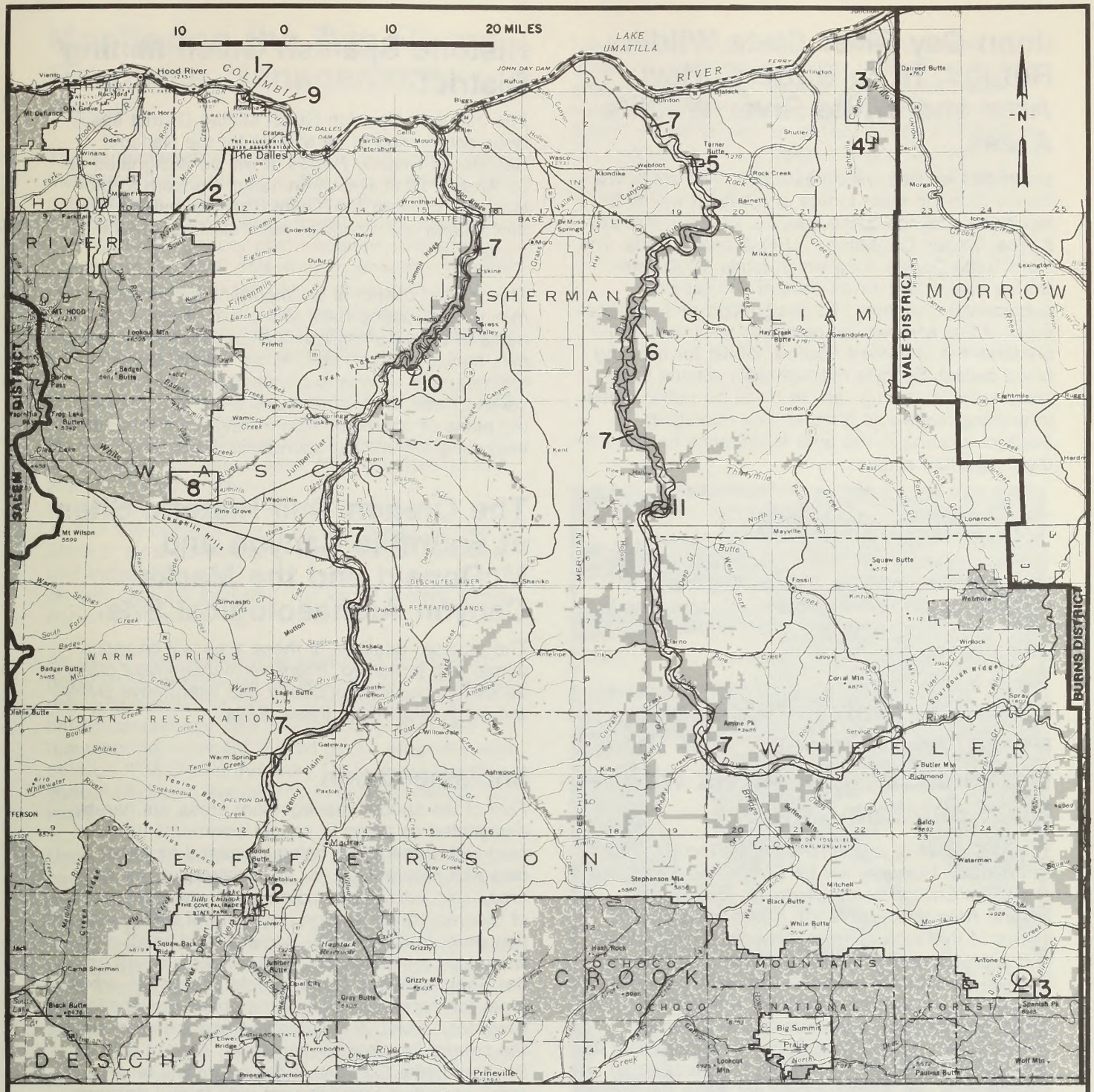
Specific management actions to be taken include closing the area to off road vehicle use, continuing to not lease the area for fluid mineral exploration and development, to not sell mineral material in the area (rock, sand or gravel), to continue to exclude livestock grazing, preclude the use of mechanized equipment in fire suppression and prohibit the collection of rocks, plants, plant parts and animals.

Deschutes and John Day River Canyons (Including the Red Wall)

Areas of high visual and natural quality in the canyon areas (approximately 139,000 acres) will continue to be protected while allowing other compatible uses in the same area. A cooperative role with the State Parks and Recreation Division of the Oregon Department of Transportation in managing the public lands consistent with the intent of the Oregon Scenic Waterways Act will be continued.



The Island in The Cove Palisades State Park



1. Governor Tom McCall Preserve at Rowena
2. The Dalles Watershed Area
3. Horn Butte (Curlew) Wildlife Area
4. Oregon Trail Historic Site at Fourmile Canyon
5. Oregon Trail Historic Site at McDonald Crossing
6. John Day River State Wildlife Refuge
7. Deschutes and John Day State Scenic Waterways
8. White River Wildlife Management Area
9. Botanical/Scenic Areas Within Columbia Gorge
10. Macks Canyon Archaeological and Recreation Area
11. Red Wall Scenic Area
12. The Island at The Cove Palisades State Park
13. Spanish Gulch Mining District

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MAP 9
Special Management Areas

John Day River State Wildlife Refuge, Horn Butte Curlew Area and White River Wildlife Areas

Incompatible uses will be excluded. The areas will be managed to meet forage and habitat needs for big game and non game species as recommended by the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife. The Horn Butte Curlew Area which totals 6,000 acres will be designated as an Area of Critical Environmental Concern. The designation and management of this area will be designed to protect and preserve the important nesting habitat for the long billed curlew. Specific management actions to be taken include limiting vehicle travel on public lands to existing roads and trails and by managing livestock grazing in the area to enhance habitat for the long billed curlew.

The Dalles Watershed

The management agreement with the City of The Dalles will be continued. Surface disturbing activities will be excluded from this 410 acre area if they would have an adverse effect on the watershed.

The Governor Tom McCall Preserve at Rowena and the Botanical/Scenic Areas within the Columbia Gorge.

The 12.5 acres of public land within The Governor Tom McCall Preserve will be designated as an Area of Critical Environmental Concern; Outstanding Natural Area to preserve the outstanding botanic values of this area. The important botanic/zoologic and scenic qualities of 76 additional acres (in two parcels) outside this preserve, but within the Columbia Gorge, will also be preserved with a designation as an Area of Critical Environmental Concern; Outstanding Natural Area. Specific management actions to be taken include closing the areas to off road vehicle use, continuing to not lease the areas for fluid mineral exploration and development, to not sell mineral material (rock, sand or gravel), to continue to exclude livestock grazing from the areas, preclude the use of mechanized equipment in fire suppression and prohibit the collection of rocks, plants, plant parts or animals.

Historic Spanish Gulch Mining District

The 335 acre Spanish Gulch Mining District has been determined to be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. It will be designated as an Area of Critical Environmental Concern to protect and maintain significant historical values. The designation will recognize valid existing mineral rights.

This mining district is an important historic gold mining area dating back to the mid 1800s. Remnants of early mining activities include an old stamp mill, mineshafts and several old cabins. Specific management actions to be taken include limiting vehicle travel to existing roads and trails and requiring plans of operation from mining claimants before beginning any mining operations in the area.

The Oregon Trail Historic Sites at Fourmile Canyon and McDonald and the Macks Canyon Archaeological Site.

The unusual qualities of these sites will be maintained and protected. Intensive management plans, as well as public information and interpretive plans will be developed for these areas.

Implementation

Five of the special management areas are hereby designated as areas of critical environmental concern with three areas being managed as either a research natural area, or an outstanding natural area. This action is completed with the publication of this record of decision and filing of the designation order in the Federal Register. Additional survey work will be initiated on Sutton Mountain and on the Sherars Bridge Road to determine if the areas meet the criteria for one of the above designations. Any areas which are nominated and found to meet the criteria for classification as an Area of Critical Environmental Concern in the future will receive interim protective management until formal designation occurs.

Monitoring the Two Rivers Resource Management Plan

The implementation of the Two Rivers RMP will be monitored during the life of the plan to ensure that management actions are meeting their intended purposes. Specific management actions arising from proposed activity plan decisions will be compared with the RMP objectives to ensure consistency with the intent of the plan. Formal plan evaluations will take place at intervals not to exceed 5 years. These evaluations will assess the progress of plan implementation and determine if:

- management actions are resulting in satisfactory progress toward achieving objectives,
- actions are consistent with current policy,
- original assumptions were correctly applied and impacts correctly predicted,
- mitigation measures are satisfactory,
- it is still consistent with the plans and policies of State or local government, other Federal agencies, and Indian tribes,
- new data are available that would require alteration of the plan.

As part of plan evaluations interested or affected government entities will be requested to review the plan and advise the District Manager of its continued consistency with their officially approved resource management related plans, programs and policies. The District Advisory Council will also be consulted during evaluations in order to secure their input.

Upon completion of a periodic evaluation or in the event that modifying the plan becomes necessary, the Prineville District Manager will determine what, if any, changes are necessary to ensure that the management actions of the plan are consistent with its objectives. If the District Manager finds that a plan amendment is necessary, an environmental analysis of the proposed change will be conducted and a recommendation on the amendment will be made to the State Director. If the amendment is approved, it may be implemented 30 days after public notice.

Potential minor changes, refinements or clarifications in the plan may take the form of maintenance actions. Maintenance actions respond to minor data changes and incorporation of activity plans. Such maintenance is limited to further refining or documenting a previously approved decision incorporated in the plan. Plan maintenance will not result in expansion in the scope of resource uses or restrictions or change the terms, conditions, and decisions of the approved RMP. Maintenance actions are not considered a plan amendment and do not require the formal public involvement and interagency coordination process undertaken for plan amendments. A plan amendment may be initiated because of the need to consider monitoring findings, new data, new or revised policy, a change in circumstances, or a proposed action that may result in a change in the terms, conditions and decisions of the approved plan.

A "one holer" at an abandoned homestead

Ongoing Management Programs

The Two Rivers RMP focuses on eight significant resource management issues or management programs. Other ongoing BLM management programs and actions discussed in the proposed plan will continue. This section briefly describes these programs and management actions to eliminate confusion regarding their status relevant to the RMP.

Soil, Water and Air Management

The inventory and evaluation of soil, water and air resources on public lands will continue. Soils will be managed to maintain productivity and to minimize erosion. Corrective actions will take place, where practicable, to resolve erosive conditions. Water sources necessary to meet BLM program objectives will be developed and filed on according to applicable State and Federal laws and regulations. Water quality of perennial streams will continue to be monitored, and climatological data will continue to be gathered.

Threatened, Endangered or Sensitive Species, and Cultural Resources

Informal and formal consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) will be initiated on all proposed actions which may affect any Federally listed or candidate threatened or endangered species. Consultation will be done in accordance with Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act, as amended.

An appropriate level of inventory to identify historic and prehistoric sites or features will be conducted in areas proposed for Bureau initiated or authorized surface disturbing projects (e.g., range developments, timber sales, road construction), land sales and exchanges. Sites discovered will be evaluated using criteria for placement on the National Register of Historic Places (36 CFR 60.6) in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer. The BLM considers the effect of any proposed undertaking on sites which meet the National Register criteria by following regulations of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (36 CFR 800) or a memoranda of agreement negotiated with the Council.

In most cases, adverse effects to National Register quality sites are avoided by relocating ground disturbing activities. Where relocating a planned project is not feasible, the project will either not be allowed or mitigation of adverse effects to significant cultural properties may be necessary. Mitigation will usually be an attempt to extract and preserve those attributes of a site which qualify it for the National Register. For example, many prehistoric sites are significant for the information they may provide about ancient Indian lifestyles and cultural adaptations. Various levels of site recording, excavation, and analysis can often retrieve the important information, preserving it in records and reports.

Sites with socio-cultural values or aesthetic and recreational values suitable for public interpretation may be more difficult to mitigate by data recovery. Decisions about the treatment of such sites will be made on a case by case basis in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer and Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

Old rock shelter on the banks of the Deschutes River

Fire Management

The main emphasis of a fire management program in the Two Rivers Planning Area will continue to be prevention and suppression of wildfire to protect public values such as timber, vegetation, visual resources and adjacent private property. Prescribed fire may be used to reach multiple use objectives. When prescribed fire is considered under various programs it will be coordinated with the Oregon Department of Forestry and adjacent landowners and carried out in accordance with approved fire management plans and appropriate smoke management goals and objectives.

Noxious Weed Control

Infestations of noxious weeds are known to occur on some public lands in the planning area. The most common noxious weeds are diffuse, spotted and Russian knapweed, yellow star thistle, dalmation toadflax, and poison hemlock. Control methods will be proposed consistant with the Record of Decision on BLM's Northwest Area Noxious Weed Control Program EIS. Control methods will then be subjected to site specific environmental analyses tiered to that EIS. Control will be considered on public lands where efforts are coordinated with owners of adjoining infested, non public lands. Proper grazing management will be emphasized after control to minimize possible reinfestation. Coordination and cooperation with county weed control officers will continue on a regular basis.

Withdrawal Review

Lands along the John Day River have been withdrawn by filings with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission for potential hydroelectric projects and by the U.S. Geological Survey for powersite purposes. However, there are no developments or current proposals. The USGS withdrawals are now administered by the BLM and retention or revocation will be determined through the withdrawal review process.

Review of withdrawals will be completed by 1991. Revocation, termination, or modification of withdrawals will be recommended by BLM where they are no longer needed or where they are in conflict with the RMP if the withdrawal review process determines they are no longer needed or should be modified. Their revocation and opening to applicable public land or mineral laws would be consistent with the plan. Upon revocation, termination, or modification, part or all of the withdrawn land may revert to BLM management. No new BLM withdrawals are proposed.

Cadastral Survey and Engineering Programs

Cadastral surveys and engineering activities will continue to be conducted in support of resource management programs. The road maintenance program will continue. Existing approved contracts will not be affected by the RMP.

Land Sales and Exchanges

Sales of public land will continue to be conducted under the authority of Section 203 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) which requires that one of the following conditions exist before land is put up for sale: (1) Such tract because of its location or other characteristics, is difficult and uneconomical to manage as part of the public lands, and is not suitable for management by another Federal department or agency; or (2) Such tract was acquired for a specific purpose and the tract is no longer required for that or any other Federal purpose; or (3) Disposal of such tract will service important public objectives, including but not limited to, expansion of communities and economic development, which cannot be achieved prudently or feasibly on land other than public land and which outweigh other public objectives and values, including, but not limited to, recreation and scenic values, which would be served by maintaining such tract in Federal ownership.

All sales of public land will be preceeded by field inventories, environmental assessments and public notification procedures. Activity plans for land sales are not required under BLM policy.

Exchanges of public land will continue under Section 206 of FLPMA which requires that:

- A determination that the public interest will be well served by making an exchange.
- Lands to be exchanged are located in the same state; and
- Exchanges must be for equal value but differences can be equalized by payment of money by either party not to exceed 25 percent of the total value of the lands transferred out of Federal ownership.

Exchanges will be made only when they will enhance public resource values and only when they improve land patterns and management capabilities of both private and public lands within the planning area by consolidating ownership and reducing the potential for conflicting land use.

Utility and Transportation Corridors

All utility/transportation corridors identified by the Western Regional Corridor Study of May 1980, prepared by the Ad Hoc Western Utility Group and shown on Map 10 are currently occupied and will be designated without further review. Corridor widths vary, but are a minimum of 2,000 feet. No additional crossing sites on the BLM managed portions of the Deschutes and John Day rivers will be permitted. No facilities will be allowed parallel to the railroad right of way in the Deschutes Canyon. Applicants will be encouraged to locate new facilities (including communication sites) adjacent to existing facilities to the extent possible.

All rights of way applications will be reviewed using the criteria of following existing corridors wherever practical and avoiding proliferation of separate rights of way. Recommendations made to applicants and actions approved will be consistent with the objectives of the RMP. All designated areas of critical environmental concern and wilderness study areas will be considered right of way exclusion areas. Public lands will continue to be available for local rights of way, including multiple use and single use utility/transportation corridors following existing routes, communication sites, and roads. Issuance of leases and/or patents under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act and other permits or leases for development of public lands will also continue. Applications will be reviewed on an individual basis for conformance with the Two Rivers RMP to minimize conflicts with other resources or users.

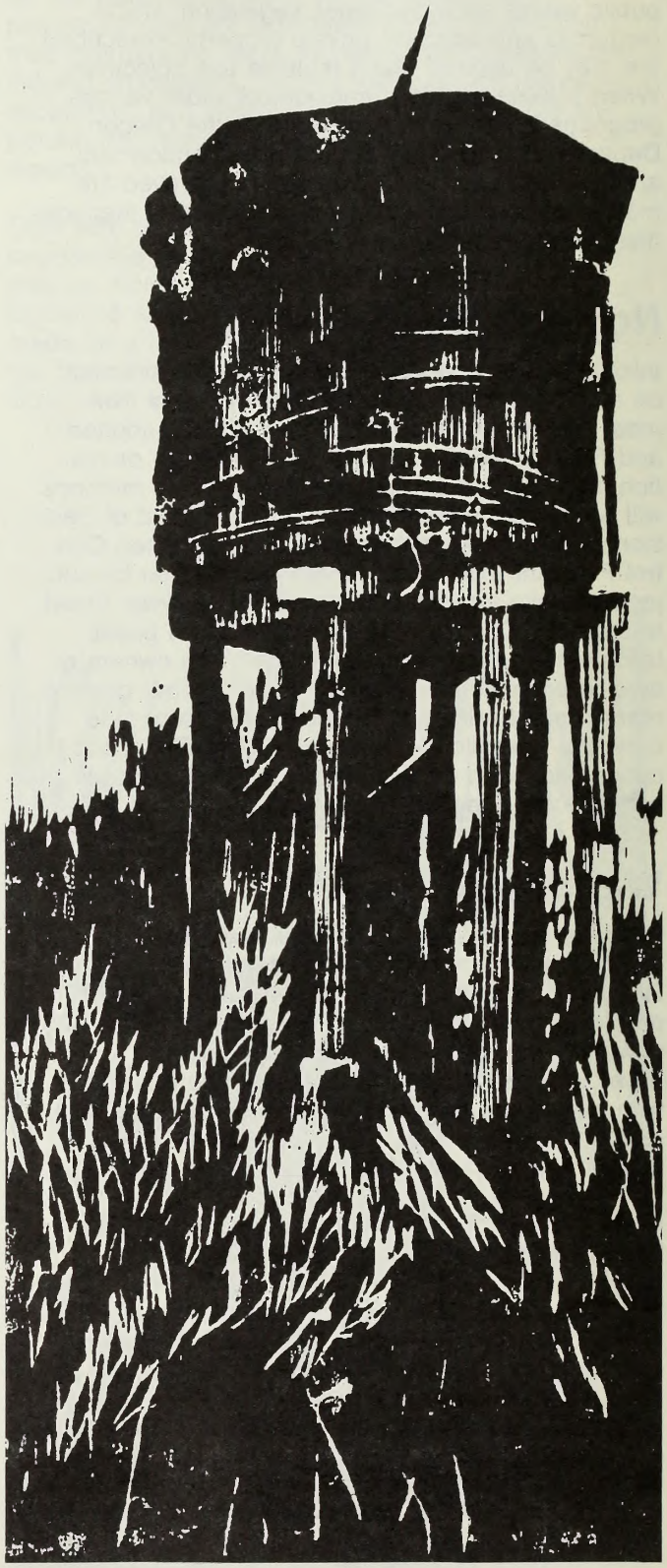
Visual Resources

Before the BLM initiates or permits any major surface disturbing activities on public land, an analysis will be completed to determine adverse effects on visual qualities. Activities that will result in significant, long term adverse effects on the visual resources of the John Day or Deschutes River canyons in areas normally seen from these rivers will not be permitted.

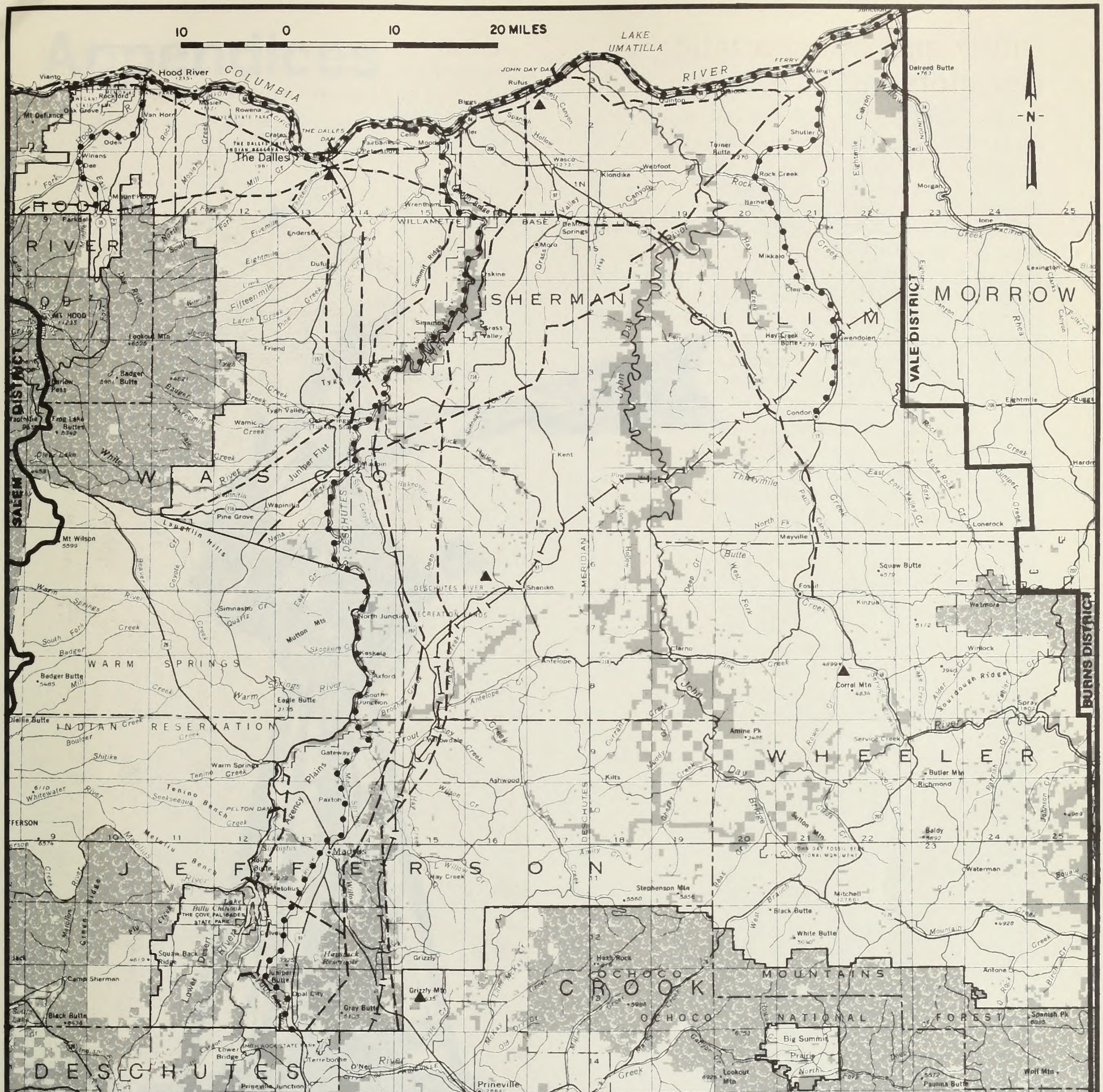
Activities within other areas of high visual quality that may be seen might be permitted if they do not attract attention or leave long term visual changes on the land. Activities in other areas may change the landscape but will be designed to minimize any adverse effect on visual quality.

Wilderness

Areas under wilderness review will continue to be managed following the guidance of the Bureau's Interim Management Policy for Lands Under Wilderness Review. This policy will be in effect until areas are released from interim management. Areas designated wilderness will be managed under the guidelines of BLM's Wilderness Management Policy.



Old railroad water tower at Harris Canyon



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Land Management
PRINEVILLE DISTRICT
1986

--- Electric Transmission Line
⊢⊣ Natural Gas Transmission Pipeline
• • • • Railroad
⌒ Hydroelectric Impoundment
▲ Communication Site

MAP 10
Utility/Transportation Corridors
Communication Sites

Appendices

Old windmill in Ferry Canyon

Appendix A
Proposed Rangeland Developments

ALLOTMENT		FENCE(MI.)		SPNG. DEVEL.	BRUSH CTRL.
NUMBER	NAME	MGT.	RIPAR.	(NO.)	(ACRES)
2500	FRANK ANDERSON	0.00	0.00	--	----
2501	ASHER, HERBERT	0.00	1.00	--	200
2502	BRUSH CREEK	0.00	1.00	--	----
2503	ASHER, HUBERT	0.00	0.00	--	----
2504	BARKER	0.00	0.00	--	----
2505	BARNETT	0.00	0.00	--	----
2506	MAXINE BARNETT	0.00	0.00	--	----
2507	BROOKS	0.00	0.00	--	----
2508	BEAR CREEK	0.00	0.00	--	----
2509	BELSHE	0.00	0.60	--	----
2512	BIG MUDDY	10.00	2.00	4	----
2513	BIG SKY	0.00	2.00	--	----
2514	BLACK ROCK	0.00	0.00	--	----
2515	DONALD R. JOHNSON	0.00	1.75	--	----
2517	BORSCHOWA	0.00	0.00	--	----
2518	PINE CREEK	0.00	1.50	--	----
2519	BIG SUMMIT EAST	0.00	2.35	--	----
2520	BOYNTON	0.00	0.25	--	----
2521	HORSESHOE BEND	0.00	0.50	--	----
2522	JAMES BROWN	0.00	1.50	--	----
2523	BUCK	0.00	0.00	--	----
2524	JACK CAMPBELL	0.00	0.00	--	----
2525	ROCK CREEK	0.00	1.00	--	----
2526	PETER CAMPBELL	0.00	0.00	--	----
2528	W.I. CHAPMAN	0.00	0.00	--	----
2529	F.C. CHERRY	0.00	0.00	--	----
2530	CIMMIYOTTI	0.00	0.00	--	----
2531	CIRCLE BAR	0.00	0.00	--	----
2532	T. COLE	0.00	0.75	--	----
2533	SUTTON MOUNTAIN	0.00	1.50	--	----
2534	COLLINS RANCHES, INC.	0.00	0.00	--	----
2535	HAYFIELD	0.00	0.50	--	----
2536	SPRING BASIN	2.00	0.00	--	----
2537	DAVIS	0.00	1.00	--	----
2538	DECKER	0.00	1.00	--	----
2539	DORMAIER	0.00	0.00	--	----
2540	PERSIMMON WOODS	0.00	0.00	--	----
2541	EAKIN	0.00	0.00	--	----
2542	BIG SUMMIT	0.00	1.00	--	----
2543	ELLSWORTH	0.00	0.00	--	----
2544	CIRCLE S RANCH	0.00	1.00	--	----
2545	FORREST SOLOMON	0.00	0.60	--	----
2546	GREEN	0.00	0.00	--	----
2547	GRIFFITH	0.00	4.00	--	500
2548	HOGAN CREEK	0.00	0.00	--	----
2549	HARDIE	0.00	0.25	--	----
2550	FRED HANSON	0.00	0.00	--	----
2551	CLINTON O. HARRIS	0.00	1.50	--	----
2552	BUCKHORN	0.00	0.00	--	----
2553	HIGLEY	0.00	0.15	--	----
2554	CHARLES H. HILL	0.00	1.00	--	----
2556	MURRAY HOWARD	0.00	2.00	--	----
2557	HULDEN	0.00	0.00	--	----
2558	HUMPHREYS BROTHERS	3.00	4.00	--	----
2559	FOPIANO	0.00	0.60	--	----
2560	BASE LINE	0.00	0.60	--	200
2561	JACKSON	0.00	0.75	--	----
2562	J BAR S	0.00	0.50	--	----
2563	DONALD R. JOHNSON	0.00	1.00	--	----
2564	DONALD R. JOHNSON	0.00	0.00	--	----

ALLOTMENT		FENCE(MI.)		SPNG. DEVEL.	BRUSH CTRL.
NUMBER	NAME	MGT.	RIPAR.	(NO.)	(ACRES)
2565	LEROY A. BRITT	0.00	0.60	--	----
2566	JUSTESON	0.00	0.00	--	----
2567	KASER BROTHERS	2.00	0.00	--	----
2568	KEEGAN	0.00	0.50	--	----
2569	ZACK T. KEYS	0.00	1.00	--	400
2570	ZACK T. KEYS	0.00	0.00	--	400
2571	HORN BUTTE	5.00	2.00	--	1,500
2572	LAFFOON AND CARLSON	0.00	2.50	--	----
2574	LEAR	0.00	0.00	--	----
2575	ANDREW F. LECKIE,JR.	0.00	0.25	--	----
2578	LOGAN	0.00	0.00	--	----
2579	EUGENE LOGAN JR.	0.00	0.30	--	300
2580	BIG SUMMIT WEST	0.00	1.35	--	----
2581	ELSIE MARTIN	0.00	0.00	--	----
2582	GRAY PRAIRIE	0.00	0.00	--	----
2583	MULKEY	0.00	0.00	--	----
2584	CATHERINE MAURER	10.00	9.00	--	----
2585	SEEK PEAK	0.00	0.00	--	----
2586	TOM MCDONALD	0.00	0.50	--	----
2587	HERBERT F. MCKAY	0.00	0.00	--	----
2588	SPUD	0.00	0.75	--	----
2589	MCQUINN	0.00	0.00	--	----
2591	MILLER	0.00	1.25	--	----
2592	MARY MISENER	0.00	0.00	--	----
2593	VERNE A. MOBLEY	0.00	2.50	--	----
2594	MOREHOUSE AND ELLIOT	0.00	0.00	--	----
2595	MORRIS	0.00	1.25	--	----
2596	HOWARD MORTIMORE	0.00	0.00	--	----
2597	JOHN T. MURTHA	0.00	4.75	--	----
2598	HAY CREEK	0.00	1.00	--	----
2599	KENNETH MYERS	0.00	0.00	--	----
2600	J. WILLIS NARTZ	0.00	0.00	--	----
2601	VICTOR B. NASH	0.00	0.00	--	----
2602	ERNEST L. PARSLEY	0.00	0.00	--	----
2603	LEE H. PETTYJOHN	0.00	0.00	--	----
2604	PHILIPPI	0.00	0.00	--	----
2605	E. GLENN POTTER	0.00	0.00	--	----
2606	WILLIAM W. POTTER	0.00	0.00	--	----
2607	PRYOR FARMS	0.00	2.00	--	100
2608	RATTRAY A	0.00	1.00	--	----
2609	RATTRAY B	0.00	0.00	--	----
2610	RATTRAY C	0.00	0.00	--	----
2611	VAN RIETMAN	0.00	0.00	--	----
2612	ARTHUR N. ROBISON	0.00	0.00	--	----
2613	FRANK R. ROBISON	0.00	0.00	--	----
2614	R AND R ROLFE	0.00	1.00	--	----
2615	ROLFE	0.00	0.00	--	----
2616	ORVILLE RUGGLES	0.00	0.00	--	----
2617	SCHARF	0.25	1.50	--	100
2619	SID SEALE	0.00	2.00	--	1,500
2620	EVELYN E. SEE	0.00	0.50	--	----
2621	EARL A. SMITH	0.00	0.00	--	----
2622	ALTA M. SPAULDING	0.00	0.00	--	----
2623	STEIWER RANCHES	0.00	1.50	--	----
2624	THOMAS M. STEPHENS	0.00	1.00	--	----
2625	DAVID M. STIREWALT	0.00	0.00	--	----
2626	J.M. STIREWALT	5.00	2.50	--	----
2627	ROBERT W. STRAUB	0.00	0.00	--	----
2628	THOMAS F. SUMNER	0.00	0.00	--	600
2629	TATUM	0.00	1.00	--	----
2630	TRIPP	0.00	0.00	--	----
2631	DIPPING VAT	0.00	0.50	--	----
2632	LARSON	0.00	0.00	--	----
2633	RATTLESNAKE	3.00	2.00	2	----

ALLOTMENT		FENCE(MI.)		SPNG. DEVEL.	BRUSH CTRL.
NUMBER	NAME	MGT.	RIPAR.	(NO.)	(ACRES)
2634	WADE BROTHERS	0.00	0.00	--	----
2635	RICHARD FOSTER	0.00	0.00	--	----
2636	GEORGE WEEDMAN	0.00	0.40	--	----
2637	V.O. WEST	0.00	0.25	--	----
2638	VIRGIL M. WOELPERN	0.00	0.00	--	----
2639	TUBB CREEK	0.00	1.00	--	----
2641	JESS L. ROSS	0.00	0.00	--	----
2642	MASCALL, LILLIAN C.	3.00	0.00	--	----
2643	CHARLES H. HILL	0.00	0.00	--	----
2644	HI MEADOWS	0.00	0.00	--	----
2645	CLARK	0.00	3.00	--	----
2646	LONEROCK	0.00	0.00	--	----
2647	RATTRAY D	0.00	0.00	--	----
2648	HARTUNG	0.00	0.00	--	200
2649	RIM	0.00	0.00	--	----
2650	FOX CANYON	0.00	0.00	--	----
2651	BULL CANYON	0.00	0.00	--	----
2652	LIGHTHART	0.00	0.00	--	----
2653	BROOKS LEASE	0.00	0.00	--	----
2654	CROSSROADS	0.00	0.00	--	----
2655	NORTON RANCH	0.00	0.00	--	----
2656	DRY KNOB	0.00	0.00	--	----
2657	BRIDGE CREEK	0.00	0.00	--	----
2660	RATTLESNAKE CREEK	0.00	0.00	--	----
2661	PEBBLE SPRINGS	0.00	0.00	--	----
4076	COTTONWOOD CREEK	0.00	0.50	--	----
4131	DAY CREEK	0.00	0.50	--	----
4145	TWO COUNTY	0.00	4.00	--	----
7501	BIRD	1.50	2.00	2	----
7503	BORTHWICK	0.00	0.00	--	----
7505	BEUTHER	0.00	0.00	--	----
7507	CLAUSEN	1.00	0.00	--	----
7508	CLAYMIER,L	0.00	0.00	--	----
7510	CONLEY	0.00	0.00	--	----
7511	CONNOLLY	2.00	2.00	1	240
7512	CONROY,P.J.	0.00	2.00	--	----
7513	CONROY,J	0.00	0.00	--	----
7514	COOPER	0.00	0.00	--	----
7516	GOMES	0.00	0.00	--	----
7517	DRIVER	0.00	0.00	--	----
7518	DELUDE	2.50	0.50	--	----
7519	DICK	0.00	0.00	--	----
7520	DULING	0.00	0.50	--	----
7521	DURETTE	0.00	1.50	--	----
7523	WHITE RIVER ODFW CMA	0.00	0.00	--	----
7524	FESSLER	0.00	0.00	--	----
7525	FOLMSBEE	0.00	0.50	--	----
7526	FORMAN,C	0.00	0.50	--	----
7527	FORMAN,R	0.00	0.00	--	----
7528	FUSTON	0.00	0.00	--	----
7529	GRANT	0.00	0.00	--	----
7530	GRIFFITH	0.00	0.00	--	----
7531	HACHLER	0.00	0.50	--	----
7532	HAMMEL,L.E.	0.00	0.00	--	----
7533	HAMMEL,E.W.	0.00	0.00	--	----
7534	HASTINGS,J.R.	0.00	0.00	--	----
7535	HAY CREEK	0.00	0.00	--	----
7536	KASKELA FARMS	0.00	0.00	--	----
7537	HIX	0.00	0.00	--	----
7538	HOGAN	0.00	0.00	--	----
7539	HOLMES	0.00	0.50	--	----
7540	K AND P	0.00	5.00	--	----
7541	KASKELA RANCH	0.00	0.00	--	----
7542	GREENVALLEY FARMS	0.00	0.00	--	----

ALLOTMENT		FENCE(MI.)		SPNG. DEVEL.	BRUSH CTRL.
NUMBER	NAME	MGT.	RIPAR.	(NO.)	(ACRES)
7543	KETCHUM RANCH	0.00	0.00	--	----
7544	KINZEY	0.00	0.00	--	----
7545	KORTGE	2.00	1.00	--	----
7546	NARTZ	0.00	0.50	--	----
7547	LIMMEROTH	3.00	0.00	--	600
7548	LINDLEY	0.00	2.00	--	----
7549	MCDERMID	0.00	0.25	--	----
7550	JOHNSON	0.00	0.25	--	----
7551	METTEER	0.00	0.00	--	----
7553	MORELLI	0.00	1.50	--	----
7555	MORROW BROTHERS	0.00	0.00	--	----
7556	NORTHUP	0.00	0.00	--	----
7557	OCHS	0.00	0.00	--	----
7558	PATJENS	0.00	2.00	--	----
7560	PRIDAY,J.	0.00	0.00	--	----
7561	PRIDAY BROS.	0.00	0.00	--	----
7562	QUAALE	0.00	0.00	--	----
7563	RANCH AND REC.	0.00	0.00	--	----
7564	RECKMANN,J.P.	3.00	0.00	2	200
7565	RECKMANN,J.H.	0.00	0.00	--	----
7566	RICHARDSON	0.00	0.00	--	----
7567	WAGENBLAST	0.00	0.00	--	----
7568	SHARP,A.J.	2.00	2.00	2	400
7569	SHARP,P.	0.00	0.00	--	----
7570	JOHNSON	0.00	0.00	--	----
7571	SMITH,E.V.	0.00	0.00	--	----
7572	SMITH,W.C.	0.00	0.00	--	----
7573	WOODSIDE,VAN	0.00	0.00	--	----
7576	URBACH	0.00	0.00	--	----
7577	TWO SPRINGS	0.00	1.95	--	----
7578	GEORGE WARD	0.00	0.00	--	----
7579	WEBB,W.L.	0.00	4.00	--	360
7580	VIBBERT	0.00	0.00	--	----
7581	ROSE	0.00	0.00	--	----
7582	WILLIAMS	0.00	0.00	--	----
7583	NIELSEN	0.00	0.00	--	----
7584	WOODSIDE,H.	0.00	0.00	--	----
7585	WOODSIDE,L.	0.00	0.00	--	----
7587	AUSTIN	0.00	0.00	--	----
7588	ASHLEY	0.00	1.00	--	----
7590	MILLER	0.00	0.00	--	----
7591	ROTH	0.00	2.50	--	----
7592	GRIFFITH	0.00	2.00	--	----
7594	IRIBARREN	0.00	0.00	--	----
7596	GAY	0.00	0.00	--	----
	TOTALS	**60.25**	**131.25**	**13**	**7,800**

Appendix B
Design Standards and Standard Operating Procedures for Range Developments

Range Developments

The following is a discussion of typical design features and construction practices for range developments and treatments proposed in this RMP/EIS. They include many special features that can be a part of a project's design which are not discussed specifically in this Appendix. One example of a special design features is the use of a specific fence post color to blend with the surrounding environment, mitigating some visual impact of the fence. These design features could be developed for individual projects at the time an environmental analysis is completed. Any development proposed within a wilderness study area must comply with the BLM wilderness interim management policy before it is approved.

Structural Developments

Fences

Fences are constructed to provide exterior allotment boundaries, divide allotments into pastures, protect streams and riparian zones, and to control livestock. Most fences are three or four wire strands strung between steel posts and with intermediate wire stays. Fence lines are not bladed or scraped. Gates or cattleguards are installed where fences cross existing roads. All fences are designed to mitigate wildlife movement problems.

Spring Developments

Where natural springs exist, standard operating procedure calls for development to provide a more dependable source of water for livestock and wildlife while protecting the source from trampling. In the major canyons the springs can improve livestock distribution by pulling cattle from the canyon bottoms, allowing use of previously unused rangeland. These developments will permit grazing systems which would allow periods of rest or deferment of livestock grazing.

Springs are developed by hand labor or backhoe to install a buried collection system. A short pipeline may be installed to deliver water to a trough. Ramps, rocks or flatboards are installed in all water troughs to allow small birds and mammals to gain access to and/or escape from the water. Normally the spring area and the overflow is fenced after development to exclude livestock.

Some spring developments would cause a permanent change in ecological condition on five to 10 acres surrounding the water source because of heavy utilization and trampling by livestock concentrating in the area. As springs are developed, water would be diverted to livestock water troughs, and fencing would protect riparian vegetation where significant overflow occurs. An increase in both woody and herbaceous riparian key species would occur in the long term at the springs.

Nonstructural Developments (Land Treatment)

Vegetation Manipulation

Vegetation manipulation (sagebrush control and sagebrush control with seeding) is used in the big sagebrush vegetation type where significant improvement in ecological condition as a result of grazing management would require more than 20 years.

Sagebrush control projects are designed using irregular patterns and untreated patches to provide for optimum edge effect for visual and wildlife considerations. Layout and designs are coordinated with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife.

Burning to achieve sagebrush control reduces big sagebrush and increases shrubs such as rabbitbrush and snakeweed. The effect of burning on perennial bunchgrasses varies with the intensity of the fire, season of the burn and the species of grass in the burn area. In general, the composition of bunchgrasses would increase on areas proposed for burning and a change of a least one ecological condition class would be expected.

Seeding

Seeding is done with a rangeland drill. The planting mix is generally crested wheatgrass. Burning prepares land for seeding. Species composition after seeding would vary according to the success of the brush control, the survival of other species in the seed mixture, and the amount of precipitation in the year after seeding.

The existing road and trail system provides access for range developments and normal maintenance such as replacement of fence posts, and retreatment of vegetation manipulations.

Standard Operating Procedures

In addition to guidance common to all alternatives (Chapter 2), these procedures would be followed in construction of all management facilities and for vegetation manipulations.

1. All actions would be consistent with the BLM's Visual Resource Management criteria. The management criteria for the specific visual class would be followed.

2. In crucial wildlife habitat (winter ranges, fawning/calving areas, curlew nest areas and so forth), construction work would be scheduled during appropriate season to avoid or minimize disturbances. In addition, wildlife needs would govern the size and design of the projects.

3. Surface disturbance at all project sites would be held to a minimum. Disturbed soil would be rehabilitated to blend with surrounding soil surface and would be reseeded as needed with a mixture of grasses, forbs, and browse to replace ground cover and reduce soil loss from wind and water erosion.

4. Analysis of cost effectiveness would be completed on an Allotment Management Plan (AMP) basis before installation of any management facility or land treatment.

5. All areas where vegetative manipulation occurs would be totally rested from grazing for a least two growing seasons after treatment.

6. No BLM action would be taken that could jeopardize the continued existence of any Federally listed threatened or endangered plant or animal species. An endangered species clearance with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) would be required before any part of the Preferred Alternative or other alternatives would be implemented that could affect an endangered species or its habitat.

In situations where data are insufficient to make an assessment of proposed actions, surveys of potential habitats would be made before a decision is made to take any action that could affect threatened or endangered species. Should the BLM determine there could be an effect on a Federally listed species, formal consultation with the USFS would be initiated. Before formal consultation, the BLM would not take any action that would make an irreversible or irretrievable commitment of resources that would foreclose consideration of modifications or alternatives to the proposed action. If the FWS opinion indicates the action would be likely to jeopardize continued existence of a listed species or result in destruction or adverse modification of crucial habitat, the action would be abandoned or altered as necessary.

Appendix C Initial and Predicted Long Term Livestock Forage Use

ALLOTMENT NO.	NAME	ACRES PL	CURRENT ACTIVE USE	CATEGORY	SHORT TERM	LONG TERM
2500	FRANK ANDERSON	80	10	CUSTODIAL	10	10
2501	ASHER, HERBERT	1,999	101	IMPROVE	101	140
2502	BRUSH CREEK	280	35	CUSTODIAL	35	35
2503	ASHER, HUBERT	360	17	IMPROVE	17	22
2504	BARKER	160	18	CUSTODIAL	18	18
2505	BARNETT	400	55	CUSTODIAL	55	55
2506	MAXINE BARNETT	200	19	CUSTODIAL	19	19
2507	BROOKS	120	9	CUSTODIAL	9	9
2508	BEAR CREEK	842	45	MAINTAIN	45	45
2509	BELSHE	1,840	62	IMPROVE	62	70
2512	BIG MUDDY	14,890	605	IMPROVE	605	900
2513	BIG SKY	1,215	60	MAINTAIN	60	80
2514	BLACK ROCK	3,325	224	MAINTAIN	224	262
2515	DONALD R. JOHNSON	280	9	MAINTAIN	9	9
2517	BORSCHOWA	119	6	CUSTODIAL	6	6
2518	PINE CREEK	5,418	346	IMPROVE	346	400
2519	BIG SUMMIT EAST	1,301	149	MAINTAIN	149	149
2520	BOYNTON	2,596	93	IMPROVE	93	93
2521	HORSESHOE BEND	737	43	IMPROVE	43	43
2522	JAMES BROWN	2,527	66	IMPROVE	66	66
2523	BUCK	130	2	CUSTODIAL	2	2
2524	JACK CAMPBELL	441	10	CUSTODIAL	10	10
2525	ROCK CREEK	2,074	231	MAINTAIN	231	231
2526	PETER CAMPBELL	760	60	CUSTODIAL	60	60
2528	W.I. CHAPMAN	1,240	44	CUSTODIAL	44	44
2529	F.C. CHERRY	3,480	304	CUSTODIAL	304	304
2530	CIMMIYOTTI	712	118	CUSTODIAL	118	118
2531	CIRCLE BAR	5,294	192	MAINTAIN	192	230
2532	T. COLE	1,633	102	CUSTODIAL	102	102
2533	SUTTON MOUNTAIN	6,995	403	MAINTAIN	403	460
2534	COLLINS RANCHES, INC.	80	6	CUSTODIAL	6	6
2535	HAYFIELD	345	11	CUSTODIAL	11	11
2536	SPRING BASIN	5,219	45	IMPROVE	45	300
2537	DAVIS	1,360	72	IMPROVE	72	85
2538	DECKER	2,999	206	IMPROVE	206	230
2539	DORMAIER	109	14	CUSTODIAL	14	14
2540	PERSIMMON WOODS	40	5	CUSTODIAL	5	5
2541	EAKIN	1,760	12	IMPROVE	12	12
2542	BIG SUMMIT	970	133	MAINTAIN	133	133
2543	ELLSWORTH	583	32	CUSTODIAL	32	32
2544	CIRCLE S RANCH	518	9	IMPROVE	9	9
2545	FORREST SOLOMON	11,095	438	IMPROVE	438	510
2546	GREEN	40	2	CUSTODIAL	2	2
2547	GRIFFITH	2,397	245	IMPROVE	245	245
2548	HOGAN CREEK	160	12	CUSTODIAL	12	12
2549	HARDIE	1,002	84	MAINTAIN	84	95
2550	FRED HANSON	200	25	CUSTODIAL	25	25
2551	CLINTON O. HARRIS	1,646	98	IMPROVE	98	110
2552	BUCKHORN	40	2	CUSTODIAL	2	2
2553	HIGLEY	1,127	20	IMPROVE	20	25
2554	CHARLES H. HILL	2,557	120	IMPROVE	120	120
2556	MURRAY HOWARD	1,045	43	IMPROVE	43	50
2557	HULDEN	160	15	CUSTODIAL	15	15
2558	HUMPHREYS BROTHERS	5,741	352	IMPROVE	352	400
2559	FOPIANO	762	86	CUSTODIAL	86	86
2560	BASE LINE	598	30	MAINTAIN	30	30
2561	JACKSON	587	61	IMPROVE	61	75
2562	J BAR S	115	4	IMPROVE	4	4
2563	DONALD R. JOHNSON	1,062	63	MAINTAIN	63	75

ALLOTMENT NO.	NAME	ACRES PL	CURRENT ACTIVE USE	CATEGORY	SHORT TERM	LONG TERM
2564	DONALD R. JOHNSON	325	28	MAINTAIN	28	30
2565	LEROY A. BRITT	431	33	CUSTODIAL	33	33
2566	JUSTESON	113	3	CUSTODIAL	3	3
2567	KASER BROTHERS	1,509	59	IMPROVE	59	75
2568	KEEGAN	618	29	CUSTODIAL	29	29
2569	ZACK T. KEYS	2,001	71	IMPROVE	71	98
2570	ZACK T. KEYS	1,607	58	IMPROVE	58	75
2571	HORN BUTTE	5,023	836	IMPROVE	836	900
2572	LAFFOON AND CARLSON	3,655	85	IMPROVE	85	85
2574	LEAR	200	13	CUSTODIAL	13	1
2575	ANDREW F. LECKIE,JR.	55	1	IMPROVE	1	1
2578	LOGAN	2,194	166	CUSTODIAL	166	166
2579	EUGENE LOGAN JR.	840	42	MAINTAIN	42	85
2580	BIG SUMMIT WEST	1,267	145	MAINTAIN	145	170
2581	ELSIE MARTIN	920	22	MAINTAIN	22	22
2582	GRAY PRAIRIE	40	6	CUSTODIAL	6	6
2583	MULKEY	200	15	MAINTAIN	15	15
2584	CATHERINE MAURER	14,683	526	IMPROVE	526	700
2585	SEEK PEAK	320	11	CUSTODIAL	11	11
2586	TOM MCDONALD	1,800	70	IMPROVE	70	96
2587	HERBERT F. MCKAY	2,101	78	IMPROVE	78	110
2588	SPUD	608	40	MAINTAIN	40	40
2589	MCQUINN	40	1	CUSTODIAL	1	1
2591	MILLER	1,875	46	IMPROVE	46	55
2592	MARY MISENER	595	51	IMPROVE	51	60
2593	VERNE A. MOBLEY	1,240	133	MAINTAIN	133	133
2594	MOREHOUSE AND ELLIOT	65	3	MAINTAIN	3	3
2595	MORRIS	833	53	IMPROVE	53	65
2596	HOWARD MORTIMORE	120	12	CUSTODIAL	12	12
2597	JOHN T. MURTHA	7,585	227	IMPROVE	227	310
2598	HAY CREEK	1,518	37	IMPROVE	37	45
2599	KENNETH MYERS	160	10	CUSTODIAL	10	10
2600	J. WILLIS NARTZ	935	48	CUSTODIAL	48	48
2601	VICTOR B. NASH	160	14	CUSTODIAL	14	14
2602	ERNEST L. PARSLEY	40	4	CUSTODIAL	4	4
2603	LEE H. PETTYJOHN	360	14	MAINTAIN	14	14
2604	PHILIPPI	1,022	64	MAINTAIN	64	64
2605	E. GLENN POTTER	280	12	CUSTODIAL	12	12
2606	WILLIAM W. POTTER	80	4	CUSTODIAL	4	4
2607	PRYOR FARMS	800	50	MAINTAIN	50	50
2608	RATTRAY A	4,487	163	IMPROVE	163	200
2609	RATTRAY B	1,085	56	MAINTAIN	56	56
2610	RATTRAY C	1,671	29	IMPROVE	29	29
2611	VAN RIETMAN	680	25	MAINTAIN	25	25
2612	ARTHUR N. ROBISON	40	1	CUSTODIAL	1	1
2613	FRANK R. ROBISON	200	4	CUSTODIAL	4	4
2614	R AND R ROLFE	1,893	73	IMPROVE	73	100
2615	ROLFE	145	4	CUSTODIAL	4	4
2616	ORVILLE RUGGLES	162	11	CUSTODIAL	11	11
2617	SCHARF	661	26	MAINTAIN	26	26
2619	SID SEALE	12,597	708	IMPROVE	708	780
2620	EVELYN E. SEE	177	3	CUSTODIAL	3	3
2621	EARL A. SMITH	232	35	CUSTODIAL	35	35
2622	ALTA M. SPAULDING	121	7	CUSTODIAL	7	7
2623	STEIWER RANCHES	2,826	174	MAINTAIN	174	190
2624	THOMAS M. STEPHENS	328	7	CUSTODIAL	7	7
2625	DAVID M. STIREWALT	1,340	65	IMPROVE	65	80
2626	J.M. STIREWALT	8,618	469	IMPROVE	469	550
2627	ROBERT W. STRAUB	678	30	CUSTODIAL	30	30
2628	THOMAS F. SUMNER	840	152	IMPROVE	152	175
2629	TATUM	2,889	113	IMPROVE	113	130
2630	TRIPP	80	7	IMPROVE	7	7
2631	DIPPING VAT	1,160	25	MAINTAIN	25	25

ALLOTMENT NO.	NAME	ACRES PL	CURRENT ACTIVE USE	CATEGORY	SHORT TERM	LONG TERM
2632	LARSON	400	27	CUSTODIAL	27	27
2633	RATTLESNAKE	2,780	167	IMPROVE	167	190
2634	WADE BROTHERS	160	32	CUSTODIAL	32	32
2635	RICHARD FOSTER	289	20	CUSTODIAL	20	20
2636	GEORGE WEEDMAN	343	6	CUSTODIAL	6	6
2637	V.O. WEST	223	15	MAINTAIN	15	15
2638	VIRGIL M. WOELPERN	144	10	CUSTODIAL	10	10
2639	TUBB CREEK	429	50	CUSTODIAL	50	50
2641	JESS L. ROSS	78	3	CUSTODIAL	3	3
2642	MASCALL, LILLIAN C.	4,308	265	IMPROVE	265	315
2643	CHARLES H. HILL	80	5	IMPROVE	5	5
2644	HI MEADOWS	640	98	MAINTAIN	98	98
2645	CLARK	3,967	152	IMPROVE	152	200
2646	LONEROCK	147	27	CUSTODIAL	27	27
2647	RATTRAY D	1,191	64	IMPROVE	64	75
2648	HARTUNG	540	16	IMPROVE	16	25
2649	RIM	301	3	CUSTODIAL	3	3
2650	FOX CANYON	550	65	MAINTAIN	65	65
2651	BULL CANYON	280	3	CUSTODIAL	3	3
2652	LIGHTHART	40	1	CUSTODIAL	1	1
2653	BROOKS LEASE	38	2	CUSTODIAL	2	2
2654	CROSSROADS	15	1	CUSTODIAL	1	1
2655	NORTON RANCH	356	21	CUSTODIAL	21	21
2656	DRY KNOB	275	7	CUSTODIAL	7	7
2657	BRIDGE CREEK	51	2	CUSTODIAL	2	2
2660	RATTLESNAKE CREEK	280	11	CUSTODIAL	11	11
2661	PEBBLE SPRINGS	320	53	CUSTODIAL	53	53
4076	COTTONWOOD CREEK	280	----	CUSTODIAL	----	----
4131	DAY CREEK	871	----	CUSTODIAL	----	----
4145	TWO COUNTY	3,587	----	CUSTODIAL	----	----
7501	BIRD	4,737	265	IMPROVE	265	265
7503	BORTHWICK	1,615	191	CUSTODIAL	191	191
7505	BEUTHER	160	8	CUSTODIAL	8	8
7507	CLAUSEN	1,760	112	IMPROVE	112	120
7508	CLAYMIER,L	360	48	CUSTODIAL	48	48
7510	CONLEY	120	27	CUSTODIAL	27	27
7511	CONNOLLY	2,494	373	IMPROVE	373	400
7512	CONROY,P.J.	440	45	CUSTODIAL	45	45
7513	CONROY,J	375	48	MAINTAIN	48	48
7514	COOPER	455	27	CUSTODIAL	27	27
7516	GOMES	120	11	CUSTODIAL	11	11
7517	DRIVER	90	6	CUSTODIAL	6	6
7518	DELUDE	1,350	76	IMPROVE	76	76
7519	DICK	740	35	CUSTODIAL	35	35
7520	DULING	197	8	CUSTODIAL	8	8
7521	DURETTE	190	14	CUSTODIAL	14	14
7523	WHITE RIVER ODFW CMA	265	0	CUSTODIAL	0	0
7524	FESSLER	213	25	CUSTODIAL	25	25
7525	FOLMSBEE	500	21	CUSTODIAL	21	21
7526	FORMAN,C	400	38	CUSTODIAL	38	38
7527	FORMAN,R	779	57	CUSTODIAL	57	57
7528	FUSTON	150	20	CUSTODIAL	20	20
7529	GRANT	1,062	96	MAINTAIN	96	96
7530	GRIFFITH	32	32	CUSTODIAL	32	32
7531	HACHLER	261	10	CUSTODIAL	10	10
7532	HAMMEL,L.E.	425	32	CUSTODIAL	32	32
7533	HAMMEL,E.W.	1,577	120	MAINTAIN	120	120
7534	HASTINGS,J.R.	655	56	CUSTODIAL	56	56
7535	HAY CREEK	434	52	CUSTODIAL	52	52
7536	KASKELA FARMS	342	28	CUSTODIAL	28	28
7537	HIX	39	7	CUSTODIAL	7	7
7538	HOGAN	181	26	CUSTODIAL	26	26
7539	HOLMES	647	80	CUSTODIAL	80	80

ALLOTMENT NO.	NAME	ACRES PL	CURRENT ACTIVE USE	CATEGORY	SHORT TERM	LONG TERM
7540	K AND P	1,695	172	CUSTODIAL	172	172
7541	KASKELA RANCH	1,004	165	MAINTAIN	165	165
7542	GREENVALLEY FARMS	279	50	MAINTAIN	50	50
7543	KETCHUM RANCH	208	18	CUSTODIAL	18	18
7544	KINZEY	55	7	CUSTODIAL	7	7
7545	KORTGE	438	54	IMPROVE	54	54
7546	NARTZ	80	12	CUSTODIAL	12	12
7547	LIMMEROTH	6,489	551	IMPROVE	551	600
7548	LINDLEY	595	41	CUSTODIAL	41	41
7549	MCDERMID	80	6	CUSTODIAL	6	6
7550	JOHNSON	2,235	291	CUSTODIAL	291	291
7551	METTEER	883	87	MAINTAIN	87	87
7553	MORELLI	647	12	CUSTODIAL	12	12
7555	MORROW BROTHERS	160	21	CUSTODIAL	21	21
7556	NORTHUP	160	18	CUSTODIAL	18	18
7557	OCHS	120	12	CUSTODIAL	12	12
7558	PATJENS	1,028	131	CUSTODIAL	131	131
7560	PRIDAY,J.	960	85	CUSTODIAL	85	85
7561	PRIDAY BROS.	2,616	193	CUSTODIAL	193	193
7562	QUAALE	40	7	CUSTODIAL	7	7
7563	RANCH AND REC.	360	36	CUSTODIAL	36	36
7564	RECKMANN,J.P.	3,194	198	IMPROVE	198	240
7565	RECKMANN,J.H.	560	53	CUSTODIAL	53	53
7566	RICHARDSON	40	10	CUSTODIAL	10	10
7567	WAGENBLAST	80	10	CUSTODIAL	10	10
7568	SHARP,A.J.	2,576	82	IMPROVE	82	95
7569	SHARP,P.	480	42	CUSTODIAL	42	42
7570	JOHNSON	120	15	CUSTODIAL	15	15
7571	SMITH,E.V.	170	26	CUSTODIAL	26	26
7572	SMITH,W.C.	41	7	CUSTODIAL	7	7
7573	WOODSIDE,VAN	80	8	CUSTODIAL	8	8
7576	URBACH	65	119	CUSTODIAL	119	119
7577	TWO SPRINGS	1,534	116	MAINTAIN	116	116
7578	GEORGE WARD	1,804	291	CUSTODIAL	291	291
7579	WEBB,W.L.	2,978	242	MAINTAIN	242	242
7580	VIBBERT	162	10	CUSTODIAL	10	10
7581	ROSE	42	43	CUSTODIAL	43	43
7582	WILLIAMS	89	7	CUSTODIAL	7	7
7583	NIELSEN	1,245	92	MAINTAIN	92	92
7584	WOODSIDE,H.	105	11	CUSTODIAL	11	11
7585	WOODSIDE,L.	300	51	CUSTODIAL	51	51
7587	AUSTIN	160	8	CUSTODIAL	8	8
7588	ASHLEY	314	35	CUSTODIAL	35	35
7590	MILLER	40	8	CUSTODIAL	8	8
7591	ROTH	720	34	CUSTODIAL	34	34
7592	GRIFFITH	1,167	95	MAINTAIN	95	95
7594	IRIBARREN	799	58	CUSTODIAL	58	58
7596	GAY	718	28	CUSTODIAL	28	28
	TOTALS	**292,736**	**17,778**		**17,778**	**19,920**

Appendix D
Selective Management Category, Acres Public Land, Current Livestock Use and Ecological Condition by Allotment

ALLOT. NUMBER	SELECTIVE MANAGEMENT CATEGORY	ACRES PUBLIC LAND	LIVESTOCK KIND	GRAZING PERIOD BEGIN-END	CURRENT ACTIVE USE	BLM ACRES BY ECOLOGICAL CONDITION CLASS				
						CLIMAX	LATE SERAL	MID SERAL	EARLY SERAL	UNCLASS/ OTHER
2500	CUSTODIAL	80	CATTLE	1001-228	10	18	16	0	44	2
2501	IMPROVE	1,999	CATTLE	401-1231	101	0	608	223	1,093	75
2502	CUSTODIAL	280	CATTLE	615-1130	35	23	95	85	77	0
2503	IMPROVE	360	CATTLE	615-1021	17	29	122	109	100	0
2504	CUSTODIAL	160	CATTLE	501-1031	18	39	102	13	0	6
2505	CUSTODIAL	400	CATTLE	301- 501	55	73	248	64	0	15
2506	CUSTODIAL	200	CATTLE	401-1107	19	9	78	68	38	7
2507	CUSTODIAL	120	CATTLE	901- 930	9	10	41	36	33	0
2508	MAINTAIN	842	CATTLE	415-1129	45	68	285	255	234	0
2509	IMPROVE	1,840	CATTLE	401- 614	62	1,246	166	103	257	68
2512	IMPROVE	14,890	CATTLE	301-1218	605	197	1,861	4,211	8,070	551
2513	MAINTAIN	1,215	CATTLE	401-1217	60	63	439	464	204	45
2514	MAINTAIN	3,325	CATTLE	401-1031	224	0	658	1,799	745	123
2515	MAINTAIN	280	CATTLE	616-1031	9	0	270	0	0	10
2517	CUSTODIAL	119	CATTLE	501-1031	6	0	56	0	59	4
2518	IMPROVE	5,418	CATTLE	416-1117	346	1,188	3,132	785	113	200
2519	MAINTAIN	1,301	CATTLE	501-1223	149	105	441	394	361	0
2520	IMPROVE	2,596	CATTLE	401- 930	93	552	999	0	949	96
2521	IMPROVE	737	CATTLE	701- 901	43	0	80	630	0	27
2522	IMPROVE	2,527	CATTLE	501-1031	66	540	1,060	457	377	93
2523	CUSTODIAL	130	CATTLE	301- 430	2	10	44	39	36	1
2524	CUSTODIAL	441	CATTLE	501- 930	10	123	169	132	0	17
2525	MAINTAIN	2,074	CATTLE	301- 228	231	0	930	780	287	77
2526	CUSTODIAL	760	CATTLE	315- 131	60	208	191	250	83	28
2528	CUSTODIAL	1,240	CATTLE	415-1124	44	0	474	0	720	46
2529	CUSTODIAL	3,480	CATTLE	601- 930	304	23	1,258	2,007	63	129
2530	CUSTODIAL	712	CATTLE	401-1123	118	93	480	0	112	27
2531	MAINTAIN	5,294	CATTLE	601- 930	192	0	3,852	0	1,246	196
2532	CUSTODIAL	1,633	CATTLE	401-1215	102	21	864	54	634	60
2533	MAINTAIN	6,995	CATTLE	401-1215	403	897	1,911	988	2,940	259
2534	CUSTODIAL	80	CATTLE	701- 831	6	6	27	24	22	1
2535	CUSTODIAL	345	CATTLE	520-1104	11	0	301	31	0	13
2536	IMPROVE	5,219	CATTLE	401-1231	45	0	3,188	438	1,399	194
2537	IMPROVE	1,360	CATTLE	1101-228	72	176	414	408	312	50
2538	IMPROVE	2,999	CATTLE	416-1014	206	146	2,153	249	339	112
2539	CUSTODIAL	109	CATTLE	401- 715	14	0	0	0	105	4
2540	CUSTODIAL	40	CATTLE	401- 901	5	3	14	12	11	0
2541	IMPROVE	1,760	CATTLE	401- 630	12	1,333	242	83	36	66
2542	MAINTAIN	970	CATTLE	501-1031	133	78	329	294	269	0
2543	CUSTODIAL	583	CATTLE	501- 831	32	0	0	335	226	22
2544	IMPROVE	518	CATTLE	401-1231	9	0	0	499	0	19
2545	IMPROVE	11,095	CATTLE	301- 228	438	892	3,759	3,362	3,082	0
2546	CUSTODIAL	40	CATTLE	901-1031	2	10	0	0	29	1
2547	IMPROVE	2,397	CATTLE	301- 525	245	102	1,873	333	0	89
2548	CUSTODIAL	160	CATTLE	301- 228	12	0	52	57	44	7
2549	MAINTAIN	1,002	CATTLE	301-1209	84	0	66	850	48	38
2550	CUSTODIAL	200	CATTLE	501- 715	25	16	68	61	55	0
2551	IMPROVE	1,646	CATTLE	301- 126	98	0	377	869	340	60
2552	CUSTODIAL	40	CATTLE	801- 930	2	3	14	12	11	0
2553	IMPROVE	1,127	CATTLE	401- 831	20	301	0	401	384	41
2554	IMPROVE	2,557	CATTLE	401-1130	120	0	556	1,751	156	94
2556	IMPROVE	1,045	CATTLE	401-1219	43	59	122	362	463	39
2557	CUSTODIAL	160	CATTLE	301-1015	15	13	54	48	44	1
2558	IMPROVE	5,741	SHEEP	401-1002	352	28	1,833	2,668	999	213
2559	CUSTODIAL	762	CATTLE	401-1115	86	61	258	231	212	0

ALLOT. NUMBER	SELECTIVE MANAGEMENT CATEGORY	ACRES PUBLIC LAND	LIVESTOCK KIND	GRAZING PERIOD BEGIN-END	CURRENT ACTIVE USE	BLM ACRES BY ECOLOGICAL CONDITION CLASS				
						CLIMAX	LATE SERAL	MID SERAL	EARLY SERAL	UNCLASS/ OTHER
2560	MAINTAIN	598	CATTLE	416-1015	30	17	121	145	293	22
2561	IMPROVE	587	CATTLE	301-1115	61	0	268	298	0	21
2562	IMPROVE	115	CATTLE	401- 731	4	9	39	35	32	0
2563	MAINTAIN	1,062	CATTLE	501-1109	63	0	160	530	333	39
2564	MAINTAIN	325	CATTLE	401-1031	28	0	0	62	251	12
2565	CUSTODIAL	431	CATTLE	415-1103	33	0	210	205	0	16
2566	CUSTODIAL	113	CATTLE	316- 430	3	9	38	34	31	1
2567	IMPROVE	1,509	CATTLE	301- 228	59	0	499	309	645	56
2568	CUSTODIAL	618	CATTLE	501-1023	29	0	0	0	595	23
2569	IMPROVE	2,001	CATTLE	401- 202	71	203	1,239	219	266	74
2570	IMPROVE	1,607	CATTLE	401- 127	58	0	0	1,548	0	59
2571	IMPROVE	5,023	SHEEP	301- 228	836	0	632	3,481	725	185
2572	IMPROVE	3,655	CATTLE	601-1031	85	2,266	45	368	841	135
2574	CUSTODIAL	200	CATTLE	401-1015	13	0	193	0	0	7
2575	IMPROVE	55	CATTLE	501- 531	1	0	0	14	39	2
2578	CUSTODIAL	2,194	SHEEP	501- 930	166	421	774	0	918	81
2579	MAINTAIN	840	CATTLE	901- 228	42	0	545	15	250	30
2580	MAINTAIN	1,267	CATTLE	501-1031	145	102	429	384	352	0
2581	MAINTAIN	920	CATTLE	501-1015	22	68	623	195	0	34
2582	CUSTODIAL	40	CATTLE	501-1031	6	3	14	12	11	0
2583	MAINTAIN	200	CATTLE	701-1022	15	0	0	47	146	7
2584	IMPROVE	14,683	CATTLE	301- 228	526	151	3,421	4,017	6,550	544
2585	CUSTODIAL	320	CATTLE	401- 719	11	0	285	0	23	12
2586	IMPROVE	1,800	CATTLE	401-1115	70	0	141	378	1,214	67
2587	IMPROVE	2,101	CATTLE	301-1215	78	0	17	0	2,006	78
2588	MAINTAIN	608	CATTLE	1001-228	40	0	427	0	159	22
2589	CUSTODIAL	40	CATTLE	601- 630	1	3	14	12	11	0
2591	IMPROVE	1,875	CATTLE	510-1031	46	171	731	741	162	70
2592	IMPROVE	595	SHEEP	401- 107	51	0	172	111	289	23
2593	MAINTAIN	1,240	CATTLE	401-1031	133	0	1,046	148	0	46
2594	MAINTAIN	65	CATTLE	301- 531	3	5	22	20	18	0
2595	IMPROVE	833	CATTLE	325-1031	53	0	80	141	581	31
2596	CUSTODIAL	120	CATTLE	501-1031	12	10	41	36	33	0
2597	IMPROVE	7,585	CATTLE	301- 124	227	981	3,407	2,092	825	280
2598	IMPROVE	1,518	CATTLE	1015-228	37	122	514	460	422	0
2599	CUSTODIAL	160	CATTLE	401- 228	10	27	42	0	85	6
2600	CUSTODIAL	935	CATTLE	301-1218	48	0	0	333	567	35
2601	CUSTODIAL	160	CATTLE	601- 131	14	13	54	48	44	1
2602	CUSTODIAL	40	CATTLE	601- 930	4	3	14	12	11	0
2603	MAINTAIN	360	CATTLE	801- 228	14	0	0	76	271	13
2604	MAINTAIN	1,022	CATTLE	301- 228	64	0	193	184	608	37
2605	CUSTODIAL	280	CATTLE	1001-131	12	23	95	85	77	0
2606	CUSTODIAL	80	CATTLE	601- 930	4	0	77	0	0	3
2607	MAINTAIN	800	CATTLE	401-1104	50	120	651	0	0	29
2608	IMPROVE	4,487	CATTLE	815- 228	163	122	1,556	2,142	502	165
2609	MAINTAIN	1,085	CATTLE	325- 228	56	87	368	329	301	0
2610	IMPROVE	1,671	CATTLE	401- 228	29	0	998	259	352	62
2611	MAINTAIN	680	CATTLE	301- 705	25	0	467	161	27	25
2612	CUSTODIAL	40	CATTLE	301- 401	1	3	14	12	11	0
2613	CUSTODIAL	200	CATTLE	501- 831	4	0	0	193	0	7
2614	IMPROVE	1,893	CATTLE	401- 214	73	0	0	0	1,823	70
2615	CUSTODIAL	145	CATTLE	810-1009	4	0	0	0	140	5
2616	CUSTODIAL	162	CATTLE	601- 920	11	0	141	0	15	6
2617	MAINTAIN	661	CATTLE	316-1001	26	55	254	0	327	25
2619	IMPROVE	12,597	CATTLE	301- 228	708	3,362	4,864	1,900	2,006	465
2620	CUSTODIAL	177	CATTLE	416- 715	3	170	0	0	0	7
2621	CUSTODIAL	232	CATTLE	416- 915	35	19	79	70	64	0
2622	CUSTODIAL	121	CATTLE	401-1031	7	0	0	117	0	4
2623	MAINTAIN	2,826	SHEEP	301- 228	174	53	817	274	1,578	104
2624	CUSTODIAL	328	CATTLE	315-1014	7	0	0	0	316	12
2625	IMPROVE	1,340	CATTLE	301- 607	65	0	0	1,121	169	50
2626	IMPROVE	8,618	CATTLE	401-1031	469	461	1,423	4,022	2,393	319
2627	CUSTODIAL	678	CATTLE	901-1130	30	0	0	288	365	25

ALLOT. NUMBER	SELECTIVE MANAGEMENT CATEGORY	ACRES PUBLIC LAND	LIVESTOCK KIND	GRAZING PERIOD BEGIN-END	CURRENT ACTIVE USE	BLM ACRES BY ECOLOGICAL CONDITION CLASS				
						CLIMAX	LATE SERAL	MID SERAL	EARLY SERAL	UNCLASS/ OTHER
2628	IMPROVE	840	CATTLE	301- 228	152	0	97	265	447	31
2629	IMPROVE	2,889	CATTLE	516-1019	113	532	1,281	458	511	107
2630	IMPROVE	80	CATTLE	915-1231	7	6	27	24	22	1
2631	MAINTAIN	1,160	CATTLE	401-1007	25	696	292	0	129	43
2632	CUSTODIAL	400	CATTLE	401-1231	27	0	385	0	0	15
2633	IMPROVE	2,780	CATTLE	301- 228	167	224	942	842	772	0
2634	CUSTODIAL	160	CATTLE	315- 605	32	0	154	0	0	6
2635	CUSTODIAL	289	CATTLE	401-1019	20	0	28	91	159	11
2636	CUSTODIAL	343	CATTLE	416-1015	6	0	0	159	171	13
2637	MAINTAIN	223	CATTLE	401- 228	15	0	67	23	124	9
2638	CUSTODIAL	144	CATTLE	301-1231	10	12	49	44	39	0
2639	CUSTODIAL	429	CATTLE	301-1110	50	34	145	130	119	1
2641	CUSTODIAL	78	CATTLE	301- 331	3	6	26	24	22	0
2642	IMPROVE	4,308	CATTLE	401-1105	265	0	1,496	1,366	1,287	159
2643	IMPROVE	80	CATTLE	516-1015	5	6	27	24	22	1
2644	MAINTAIN	640	CATTLE	301- 228	98	0	616	0	0	24
2645	IMPROVE	3,967	CATTLE	415-1016	152	37	2,132	874	776	148
2646	CUSTODIAL	147	CATTLE	501-1012	27	12	50	45	40	0
2647	IMPROVE	1,191	CATTLE	410- 228	64	0	212	728	206	45
2648	IMPROVE	540	CATTLE	301-1031	16	43	183	164	150	0
2649	CUSTODIAL	301	CATTLE	415- 731	3	0	172	0	118	11
2650	MAINTAIN	550	CATTLE	501-1031	65	0	0	530	0	20
2651	CUSTODIAL	280	CATTLE	520- 819	3	0	0	228	42	10
2652	CUSTODIAL	40	CATTLE	801- 831	1	3	14	12	11	0
2653	CUSTODIAL	38	CATTLE	401- 531	2	0	0	0	37	1
2654	CUSTODIAL	15	CATTLE	801- 831	1	1	5	5	4	0
2655	CUSTODIAL	356	CATTLE	401-1031	21	0	0	128	214	14
2656	CUSTODIAL	275	CATTLE	416-1115	7	22	93	83	76	1
2657	CUSTODIAL	51	CATTLE	415- 614	2	4	17	15	14	1
2660	CUSTODIAL	280	CATTLE	301- 130	11	23	95	85	77	0
2661	CUSTODIAL	320	CATTLE	401-1117	53	26	108	97	89	0
4076	CUSTODIAL	280	CATTLE	---------	----	23	95	85	77	0
4131	CUSTODIAL	871	CATTLE	---------	----	70	295	264	242	0
4145	CUSTODIAL	3,587	CATTLE	---------	----	288	1,215	1,087	996	1
7501	IMPROVE	4,737	CATTLE	301-1116	265	704	2,967	521	369	176
7503	CUSTODIAL	1,615	CATTLE	501-1031	191	0	0	1,066	489	60
7505	CUSTODIAL	160	CATTLE	301-1030	8	0	65	0	89	6
7507	IMPROVE	1,760	CATTLE	401- 731	112	120	508	787	280	65
7508	CUSTODIAL	360	CATTLE	301- 516	48	29	122	109	100	0
7510	CUSTODIAL	120	CATTLE	315-1101	27	0	77	0	39	4
7511	IMPROVE	2,494	CATTLE	301- 228	373	34	592	973	803	92
7512	CUSTODIAL	440	CATTLE	301- 228	45	0	131	292	0	17
7513	MAINTAIN	375	CATTLE	301- 228	48	30	127	114	104	0
7514	CUSTODIAL	455	CATTLE	516- 630	27	0	0	0	438	17
7516	CUSTODIAL	120	CATTLE	701- 906	11	10	41	36	33	0
7517	CUSTODIAL	90	CATTLE	301- 430	6	7	30	27	25	1
7518	IMPROVE	1,350	CATTLE	407- 630	76	0	0	605	695	50
7519	CUSTODIAL	740	CATTLE	301- 531	35	459	72	181	0	28
7520	CUSTODIAL	197	CATTLE	301-1031	8	16	67	60	54	0
7521	CUSTODIAL	190	CATTLE	301- 415	14	0	31	53	99	7
7523	CUSTODIAL	265	CATTLE	---------	0	0	0	0	255	10
7524	CUSTODIAL	213	CATTLE	401- 407	25	0	77	0	128	8
7525	CUSTODIAL	500	CATTLE	401- 630	21	0	141	223	117	19
7526	CUSTODIAL	400	CATTLE	501-1130	38	0	385	0	0	15
7527	CUSTODIAL	779	CATTLE	501-1115	57	0	0	502	248	29
7528	CUSTODIAL	150	CATTLE	401-1031	20	0	0	144	0	6
7529	MAINTAIN	1,062	CATTLE	301- 228	96	0	0	1,023	0	39
7530	CUSTODIAL	32	CATTLE	501- 731	32	3	11	10	8	0
7531	CUSTODIAL	261	CATTLE	301- 930	10	0	0	219	32	10
7532	CUSTODIAL	425	CATTLE	501- 930	32	0	409	0	0	16
7533	MAINTAIN	1,577	CATTLE	401- 815	120	0	1,190	119	210	58
7534	CUSTODIAL	655	CATTLE	301- 228	56	0	0	429	202	24
7535	CUSTODIAL	434	CATTLE	301- 228	52	0	112	52	254	16

ALLOT. NUMBER	SELECTIVE MANAGEMENT CATEGORY	ACRES PUBLIC LAND	LIVESTOCK KIND	GRAZING PERIOD BEGIN-END	CURRENT ACTIVE USE	BLM ACRES BY ECOLOGICAL CONDITION CLASS CLIMAX	LATE SERAL	MID SERAL	EARLY SERAL	UNCLASS/ OTHER
7536	CUSTODIAL	342	CATTLE	516-1015	28	0	0	329	0	13
7537	CUSTODIAL	39	CATTLE	601- 930	7	0	0	23	15	1
7538	CUSTODIAL	181	CATTLE	302- 915	26	0	0	0	174	7
7539	CUSTODIAL	647	CATTLE	501- 731	80	0	496	0	127	24
7540	CUSTODIAL	1,695	CATTLE	501- 930	172	0	1,214	418	0	63
7541	MAINTAIN	1,004	CATTLE	301- 228	165	116	21	214	616	37
7542	MAINTAIN	279	CATTLE	301- 430	50	0	30	0	239	10
7543	CUSTODIAL	208	CATTLE	601-1110	18	0	63	67	70	8
7544	CUSTODIAL	55	CATTLE	401-1130	7	0	0	0	53	2
7545	IMPROVE	438	CATTLE	301- 831	54	0	318	104	0	16
7546	CUSTODIAL	80	CATTLE	701- 831	12	0	77	0	0	3
7547	IMPROVE	6,489	CATTLE	1101-228	551	193	729	3,365	1,961	241
7548	CUSTODIAL	595	CATTLE	515-1015	41	0	83	490	0	22
7549	CUSTODIAL	80	CATTLE	315-1015	6	0	0	0	77	3
7550	CUSTODIAL	2,235	CATTLE	401- 225	291	0	1,233	291	628	83
7551	MAINTAIN	883	CATTLE	1101-11	30	87	0	330	427	423
7553	CUSTODIAL	647	CATTLE	401- 831	12	228	256	42	97	24
7555	CUSTODIAL	160	CATTLE	301- 930	21	13	54	48	44	1
7556	CUSTODIAL	160	CATTLE	501- 630	18	0	0	154	0	6
7557	CUSTODIAL	120	CATTLE	401-1215	12	0	0	116	0	4
7558	CUSTODIAL	1,028	CATTLE	315-1115	131	0	879	26	85	38
7560	CUSTODIAL	960	CATTLE	415-1130	85	0	411	221	293	35
7561	CUSTODIAL	2,616	CATTLE	415-1115	193	0	199	1,945	375	97
7562	CUSTODIAL	40	CATTLE	301- 930	7	3	14	12	11	0
7563	CUSTODIAL	360	CATTLE	416-1130	36	29	122	109	100	0
7564	IMPROVE	3,194	CATTLE	301-1205	198	158	1,258	816	844	118
7565	CUSTODIAL	560	CATTLE	301- 228	53	0	241	150	148	21
7566	CUSTODIAL	40	CATTLE	301- 930	10	3	14	12	11	0
7567	CUSTODIAL	80	CATTLE	415-1014	10	6	27	24	22	1
7568	IMPROVE	2,576	CATTLE	401-1110	82	185	1,504	481	311	95
7569	CUSTODIAL	480	CATTLE	601-1015	42	0	428	34	0	18
7570	CUSTODIAL	120	CATTLE	301- 831	15	10	41	36	33	0
7571	CUSTODIAL	170	CATTLE	301-1118	26	14	58	52	46	0
7572	CUSTODIAL	41	CATTLE	401-1130	7	3	14	12	11	1
7573	CUSTODIAL	80	CATTLE	401- 731	8	6	27	24	22	1
7576	CUSTODIAL	65	CATTLE	401- 930	119	5	22	20	18	0
7577	MAINTAIN	1,534	CATTLE	301- 228	116	0	756	444	278	56
7578	CUSTODIAL	1,804	CATTLE	301- 228	291	78	474	1,092	94	66
7579	MAINTAIN	2,978	CATTLE	915- 228	242	0	1,240	1,243	385	110
7580	CUSTODIAL	162	CATTLE	414-1130	10	0	0	0	156	6
7581	CUSTODIAL	42	CATTLE	501-1001	43	3	14	13	12	0
7582	CUSTODIAL	89	CATTLE	401- 630	7	7	30	27	25	0
7583	MAINTAIN	1,245	CATTLE	301- 228	92	13	179	891	116	46
7584	CUSTODIAL	105	CATTLE	301- 228	11	8	36	32	29	0
7585	CUSTODIAL	300	CATTLE	401- 530	51	0	27	213	49	11
7587	CUSTODIAL	160	CATTLE	301- 630	8	13	54	48	44	1
7588	CUSTODIAL	314	CATTLE	401- 924	35	0	228	74	0	12
7590	CUSTODIAL	40	CATTLE	315- 601	8	3	14	12	11	0
7591	CUSTODIAL	720	CATTLE	401- 707	34	218	0	414	62	26
7592	MAINTAIN	1,167	SHEEP	601- 930	95	94	395	354	324	0
7594	CUSTODIAL	799	CATTLE	301- 228	58	64	271	242	222	0
7596	CUSTODIAL	718	CATTLE	315-1030	28	0	70	221	400	27
TOTALS		**292,736**			**17,778**	**22,774**	**95,978**	**85,814**	**78,659**	**9,511**

Appendix E
Rangeland Monitoring and Evaluation

The effects of implementation will be monitored and evaluated on a periodic basis over the life of the plan. The general purposes of this monitoring and evaluation will be:

(1) To determine if an action is fulfilling the purpose and need for which it was designed, or if there is a need for modification or termination of an action.

(2) To discover unanticipated and/or unpredictable effects.

(3) To determine if mitigation measures are working as prescribed.

(4) To ensure that decisions are being implemented as scheduled.

(5) To provide continuing evaluation of consistency with state and local plans and programs.

(6) To provide for continuing comparison of plan benefits versus costs, including social, economic, and environmental.

A rangeland monitoring guidance document has been adopted by Oregon BLM. This document provides a framework for choosing the timing and study methods to collect the information needed to issue and implement specific management decisions which affect range, watershed, wildlife, and sensitive species. More specific objectives will be developed in the AMPs. These objectives are site specific and relevant to specific management applications. Monitoring efforts will focus on allotments in the Improve category as funding levels allow.

For the range program, methodologies are available for monitoring vegetative trend, forage utilization, actual use (livestock numbers and periods of grazing), and climate. The data collected from these studies will be used to evaluate current stocking rates, to schedule pasture moves by livestock, to determine levels of forage competition, to detect changes in plant communities, and to identify patterns for forage use. The methodology and intensity of study that is chosen for a particular allotment will be determined by the nature and severity of the resource conflicts that are present in that allotment.

For the wildlife program, monitoring will be directed at the biotic resource components using both temporary and permanent studies. The findings from these studies can be used to monitor responses in habitat condition and trend; monitor forage availability, composition, and vigor; monitor changes in cover and habitat effectiveness; and monitor habitat management objectives.

For the watershed program, studies will concentrate on monitoring water quality and quantity to determine what effects, if any, management may have on these important parameters.

For sensitive species, monitoring will concentrate on determining the effects of management actions on populations, and also to determine existing conditions for future reference. Monitoring will concentrate on species which are candidates for Federal listing.

The data collected from the monitoring and evaluation process will be analyzed and fed back into the decision making process. This will provide information regarding the effects of the land use decisions, the adequacy of mitigation methods, etc. If monitoring indicates that significant unexpected adverse impacts are occurring or that mitigating measures are not working as predicted, it may be necessary to amend or revise the AMPs. Conversely, if implementation and mitigating efforts are highly successful, monitoring and evaluation efforts may be reduced. In this case, an allotment could be reclassified from an Improve to a Maintain Selective Management category.

Appendix F
Description of Riparian Site Potential

The site potential of a riparian system is based on the capability of the area to support various vegetative communities. The factors used include flows (intermittent, perennial, seasonal variations) soils (rocky, alluvial, loamy, etc.) stream gradient, aspect, sediment load, wetted area, bank stability, and the present vegetative community. Vegetative improvement is the difference between the riparian ecological potential and the present plant community. When potential was estimated for the streams in the Prineville District comparison areas that have received protection for periods of up to 20 years were used. Camp Creek, near Paulina (see photos 1 and 2) has had total livestock exclusion for nearly 20 years, however, it is estimated to only be at 40% of potential. Other areas may respond more quickly, however, many do not. The ability to produce willows is not the only factor in estimating potential and setting a realistic goal for improvement. A description of different vegetative potential is shown in photos 3 and 4.

Photo 1 Camp Creek Exclosure (Crooked River Drainage) 1966

Present Condition:
Stream gradient—less than 5%
Sediment load—high
Soils—principally Legler silt loams—very deep fine textured, gravel layers present
Stream flow—intermittent
Elevation—greater than 4,000 ft.
Wetted area—less than 10 ft. wide
Estimated at 5% of site potential.

The full potential of the area is:
Dominant tree—Peachleaf willow, lemon willow
Understory tree—Coyote willow, McKenzie willow, whiplash willow
Herbaceous—Nebraska sedge, Baltic rush, 3 square bullrush, red top, Kentucky bluegrass
Wetted Area—More than 100 ft. wide

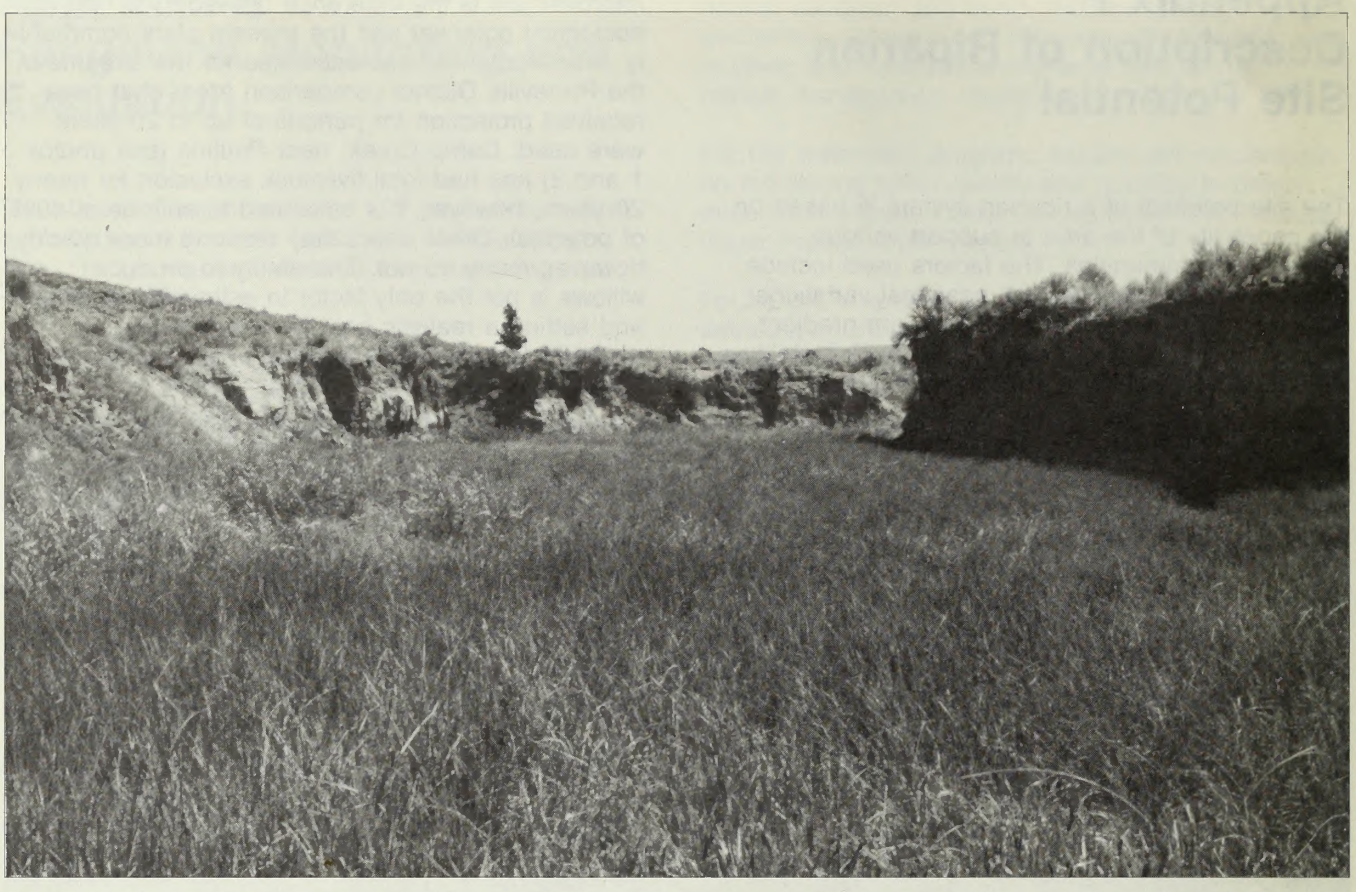


Photo 2—Camp Creek Exclosure (Crooked River Drainage) 1985. 19 years of livestock exclusion (same as is shown in photo 1)

Currently estimated at 40% of site potential.

Present vegetation:
Herbaceous—Nebraska sedge, Baltic rush, 3 square bullrush, cattail, Kentucky bluegrass, occasional red top
Tree—Seedling coyote willow and McKenzie willow in scattered patches
Wetted area—80% of potential

Photo 3—Bear Creek—Crooked River drainage 1978. 3 years of non use by livestock.

Present condition:
Stream gradient—less than 5%
Sediment load—low to medium
Soils—principally willowdale loam, very deep, well drained, stratified alluvium, medium textured, gravel layers common.
Elevation—3500 ft.
Estimated at 35% of site potential.
Present vegetation—mixed grass, sedge, rush with timothy, orchard grass and Kentucky bluegrass.

The full potential of this area is:
Dominant tree—Patches of water birch/alder
Understory—Coyote willow, silverleaf willow, yellow willow, McKenzie willow.
Herbaceous—Mixed grass, sedge, rush

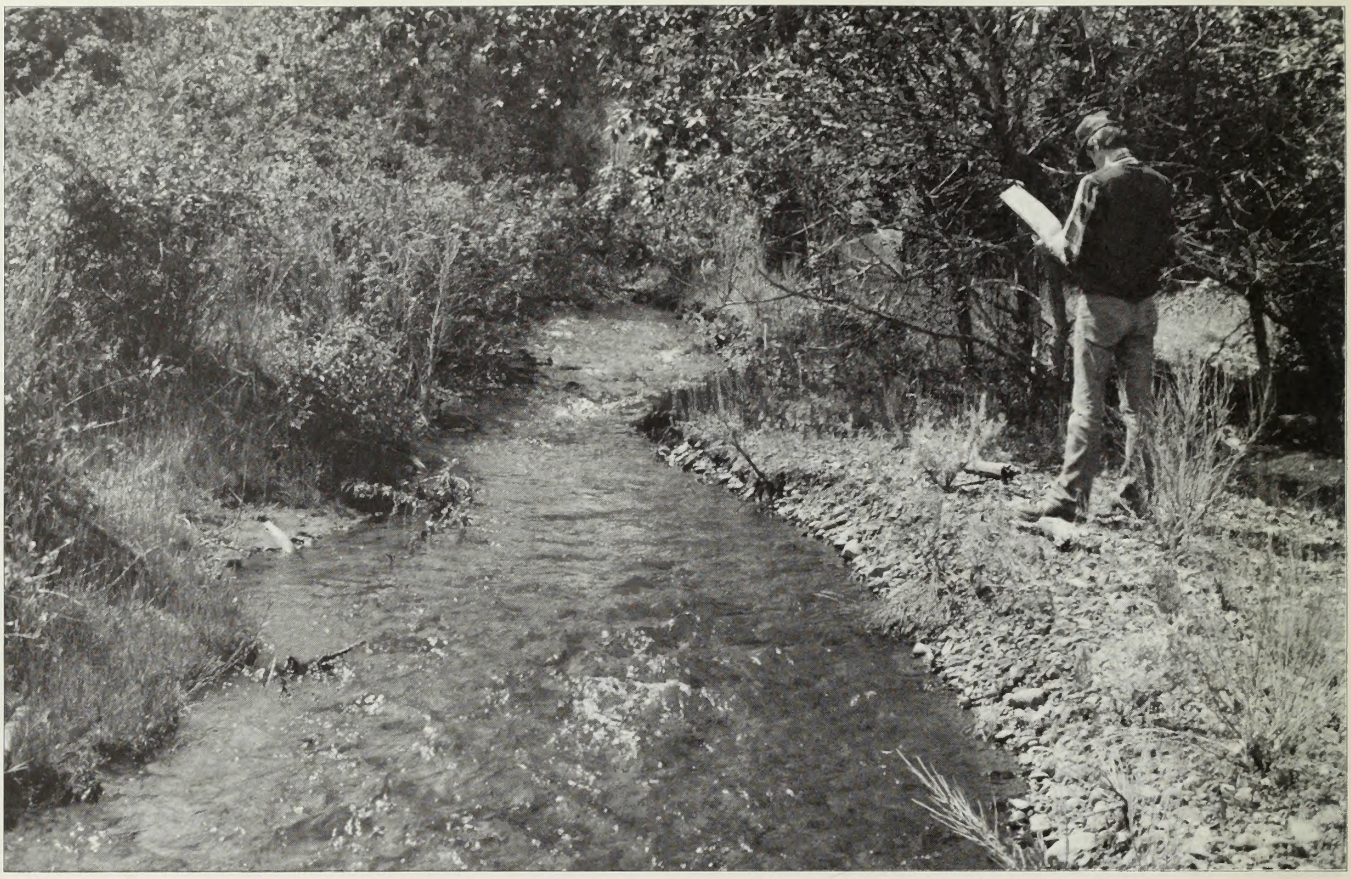


Photo 4—Birch Creek (John Day Drainage) 1980

Present condition:
Stream gradient—less than 5%
Sediment load—low to medium
Debris load—medium to high
Spring flow—high
Summer flow—perennial
Soils—moderately deep.
Textures highly stratified sands and loams. Gravel and cobble deposits are 25% to 75% of profile
Elevation—3200 ft.
Estimated at 75% of site potential.

The full potential of the area is:
Dominant tree—Black cottonwood, white alder
Understory—McKenzie willow, chokecherry, Bitter cherry, woods rose, dogwood
Herbaceous—Mixed grass/forb/sedge/rush/shrub

Appendix G
Standard Operating Procedures for Forest Practices

Roads

Oregon Manual Supplement, Release 5-115 of April 10, 1975, would be used in preparing road construction requirements for timber sale contracts. Engineering terminology and types of construction equipment are defined in the manual supplement and specifications are provided for all aspects of construction, reconstruction, and surfacing.

Slope protection methods to avoid collapse of cut and fill embankments are described. Specifications for rock pits and quarries include provisions for minimum visual intrusion, drainage and control of runoff, and restoration after the activity ends.

One section of the manual supplement provides design features to control and minimize erosion during road construction and throughout the design life of the road. Another section addresses soil stabilization practices, including planting, seeding, mulching, and fertilizing to establish soil binding vegetation.

Construction standards in areas such as stream crossings, subgrade width, cut and fill slope requirements, and type of surfacing, would be determined in the timber sale planning process. Basic construction operations are described in detail in the programmatic environmental impact statement in BLM prepared on timber management in the western United States (USDI) (BLM 1975), referred to as the BLM Timber Management FEIS. Road closures would occur where significant impacts to wildlife may result from uncontrolled vehicle access.

Timber Harvest

Cutting areas would be shaped and designed to blend as closely as possible with natural terrain and landscape, minimizing the effect on total forest vistas. Consideration will be given to future harvesting, impacts of road construction and other relevant factors.

Silvicultural practices would be used which best meet management goals, and related land use prescriptions and assure prompt forest regeneration. Available harvest options include clearcutting or a variety of partial cutting techniques.

Clearcutting would not be used as a cutting practice where:

1. Soil slope or other watershed conditions are fragile and subject to unacceptable damage;

2. There is no assurance that the area can be adequately restocked within five years of harvest;

3. Aesthetic values outweigh other considerations.

The selection of trees in partial cuts would be made in a manner to improve the genetic composition of the reforested stand. Cut over areas would be artificially reforested when natural regeneration of commercial species cannot be reasonably expected in five to 15 years.

Logging activities would be timed to minimize adverse impacts to other resource values.

Logging systems which least disturb the soil surface and streamside buffer strips are preferred. Logging across any stream supporting fisheries would be avoided.

Tractor skid trails would be designed and located to avoid cross ridge and cross drainage operations. Tractor skidding would be avoided on slopes greater than 35 percent. Maximum acceptable soil compaction within a sale area would be 12 percent. Waterbars would be installed on skid trails when logging is finished.

Landings would be the minimum size commensurate with safety and equipment requirements and located on stable areas to minimize the risk of material entering adjacent streams and waters. Landings would be on firm ground above the high water level of any stream. Landing locations would be avoided on unstable areas, on steep side hill areas or areas which require excessive excavation.

Buffer strips along perennial streams, springs, and wet meadows would be provided. Intermittent streams producing enough flow for trout or anadromous fish spawning areas or which carry heavy silt loads to perennial streams, would receive the same considerations as a perennial stream.

Debris entering a stream would be removed while logging to avoid disturbing natural streambed conditions and stream bank vegetation.

Evenly distributed management would be provided for creatures that live in tree cavities if safety hazards are not created and decisions on the allowable cut plan are not violated.

Slash disposal would be accomplished in a manner conducive to reforestation and advantageous to wildlife. Slash would be burned when necessary, in conformance with state fire protection and air pollution regulations.

Contracts

Contracts, usually awarded on a competitive basis, is the way all timber harvest and many forest development practices are accomplished. Standard and special provisions (which include mitigating measures) in a contract describe performance standards for the contractor in carrying out the action in accordance with applicable laws, regulations, and policies. The selection of special provisions is governed by the scope of the action to be undertaken and the physical characteristics of the specific site. The standard provisions of the basic timber sale contract, Bureau Form 5450-3, are applicable for all timber sales. Limitations on timber harvesting and related activities, as identified in the Church Report (U.S. Congress, Senate 1973) and analyzed in the BLM Timber Management Final EIS 1975, have been adopted by the BLM. Bureau manuals and manual supplements provide a variety of approved special provisions for use, as appropriate, in individual contracts. The combination of selected special provisions constitutes Section 42 of the timber sale contract (Form 5450-3).

Appendix H
Potential Land Disposal Tracts in Zone 3

Two Rivers Zone 3 Acreages

Township	Range	Section	Subdivisions	Acreage
1 N.	18 E.	24	ENE,SWNE	120.00
		25	NWNE	40.00
		26	SENW,NESW	80.00
	19 E.	19	L2	57.37
	22 E.	20	SNE,SE	240.00
		28	NNE	80.00
		34	SWNW	40.00
1 S.	20 E.	21	E	320.00
		32	SENE,ESE	120.00
	21 E.	13	SESW	40.00
10 S.	17 E.	12	SWNE	40.00
		2	SWSE	40.00
	18 E.	1	NESW	40.00
		10	NENE,NWSE	80.00
		14	NWNE,NNW	120.00
		18	L1,3,4,SESW	153.33
		27	SWSW	40.00
		33	NENW	40.00
		6	L5	37.20
	19 E.	11	WSW,SESW	120.00
		21	NWNE,NENW	80.00
		4	ESE,L2-4,SNW	282.58
	20 E.	17	SWSW	40.00
		18	SWNE,ENW	120.00
		7	L4	39.93
	21 E.	25	SWSE	40.00
	22 E.	1	L2,3	80.80
		3	SWNE,SWNW	80.00
		30	SWNW,NSW	121.00
		41	SWSW	40.00
		9	NWNW	40.00
	23 E.	1	L2	40.37
		25	SESW	40.00
		28	SESW,WSE	120.00
		30	L3,4	81.36
		32	NESE	40.00
		33	NNE,SWNE,NNW, SENW,NS	400.00
		4	L4	39.42
	24 E.	10	SWNE,NWSE	80.00
		11	NENE	40.00
		12	SWNW	40.00
		15	NSW	80.00
		17	WSW	80.00
		19	SWNE	40.00
		2	L2-4,SENW	163.91
		20	NWNW	40.00
		22	SSE,NESE 120.00	
		23	SWSW	40.00
		27	SENE	40.00
10 S.	24 E.	29	SSW	80.00
		3	L1	41.19
		31	ENW,NESW	120.00
		32	SENW,SWSW	80.00
		4	L4,SSE	120.83
		5	L1-3,SWNE	161.71
		6	SESW	40.00
		7	ENW	80.00
		8	SENW,NESW	80.00
11 S.	20 E.	24	L14	50.90
		26	SENE,NWNW,SESE	120.00
		27	NENE,SESW	80.00
	21 E.	26	NENE	40.00
	22 E.	1	SENE	40.00
		18	SS	161.02
		28	SESW,ESE,SWSE	160.00
		30	NN	160.69
	23 E.	17	NWNE,NENW	80.00
		26	SWSE	40.00
		27	NSW,NWSE	120.00
		35	NWNE	40.00
		7	L4	41.76
	24 E.	10	NWNW	40.00
		12	SSW	80.00
		13	NENE,NNW	120.00
		14	SWNE,SENW,SW,NWSE	280.00
		15	SESE	40.00
		19	SESE	40.00
		21	NENW	40.00
		24	ENE,NESE	120.00
		30	L2,3,ENW	154.25
		31	SSE	80.00
		32	SESW,SSE,NESE	160.00
		33	SSW	80.00
		35	NWSE	40.00
		6	L5	38.30
		9	SESW	40.00
12 S.	20 E.	1	L6	50.90
	21 E.	10	SWNE	40.00
		17	SWSE	40.00
		20	NWNE,NENW	80.00
		3	SESE	40.00
	22 E.	10	ESE	80.00
		14	NNW	80.00
		2	SWSW	40.00
	23 E.	1	L1	39.95
	24 E.	10	WNE,SNW	160.00
		2	NESE	40.00
		4	L2-4	124.35
		5	L2-4	123.34
2 N.	16 E.	10	L2	20.00
		9	L1,2	88.70
	20 E.	24	NE	160.00
2 S.	19 E.	11	SWNE,NWSE	80.00
		25	NWNE	40.00
		34	SENE,NESE	80.00
		8	SWNE,NESW	80.00
	20 E.	25	SESE	40.00
	21 E.	29	L8	38.94

Two Rivers Zone 3 Acreages

Township	Range	Section	Subdivisions	Acreage
		30	L7-10	156.05
		31	L12,13,9,16	158.06
		32	L10,9	79.44
		33	SSW	80.00
		35	SWSW	40.00
		6	NSE,SWSE	120.00
3 N.	20 E.	32	L2-4,S2,NE	145.00
3 S.	18 E.	31	L3,4,SESE	111.92
	19 E.	1	NWSW	40.00
		10	SESE	40.00
		11	SESW	40.00
		21	SSW	80.00
		28	NNW	80.00
		29	SESE	40.00
	20 E.	11	NENE	40.00
		2	L3,SWSE	79.68
	21 E.	13	NENE,NESE	80.00
		6	SESW,WSE	120.00
		7	NWNE	40.00
		9	WW	160.00
	22 E.	19	NWNE	40.00
		30	SWSE	40.00
4 S.	17 E.	1	SENW	40.00
	18 E.	18	L1,2,NENW	112.56
		27	SESW	40.00
		34	ENE,NSW,SSE,NESE	280.00
		35	SWSW	40.00
		5	SWNE,NSW	120.00
		6	L1,SENE,NESE	119.77
	19 E.	13	SSE	80.00
		18	NENW	40.00
		24	NWNE	40.00
	20 E.	15	SESE	40.00
		22	ENW,NESE	120.00
		35	NWNW	40.00
	22 E.	3	NESE	40.00
		32	SWSW	40.00
	23 E.	15	SW	160.00
		20	NWSW	40.00
		22	NWNW,SWNE	80.00
		28	NWSW	40.00
		31	L3,NESW,SENE	120.02
		33	SENW	40.00
5 S.	18 E.	20	SWSW	40.00
		9	SWSE	40.00
	19 E.	15	SWSE	40.00
		24	NWNW	40.00
	20 E.	10	NN	160.00
		19	L3	40.41
5 S.	20 E.	3	SWSW	40.00
	21 E.	6	L3,SENW	80.00
	22 E.	11	SENE	40.00
		12	NWSW	40.00
		34	SENE	40.00
		4	NESW	40.00
	23 E.	10	ESW	80.00
		11	NENE,SENW,SESW,WSE	200.00
		12	WW	160.00
		13	NWSW	40.00

Two River Zone 3 Acreages

Township	Range	Section	Subdivisions	Acreage
		14	SWSE	40.00
		15	ENE,SWNW,SESW,SWSE	200.00
		31	SWNE	40.00
		35	NENW	40.00
	24 E.	1	SWSE	40.00
		10	SWNW,NESW	80.00
		3	SENE	40.00
6 S.	17 E.	12	NNE	80.00
	18 E.	27	SWNE,SENW,NSW	160.00
		32	NSW,SESW	120.00
		6	L3,ESW	120.56
	19 E.	3	NESW,SSE	120.00
	23 E.	12	NENW	40.00
		23	NESW	40.00
	24 E.	1	L2	27.25
		10	NESW	40.00
7 S.	17 E.	14	NN	160.00
		2	L3,SENW	80.04
		24	EE	160.00
	18 E.	32	NSW,SWSW,NESE	160.00
	19 E.	10	SESW,WSE	120.00
		13	SNE	80.00
		14	SWSW	40.00
		15	WE,NENW,ESE	280.00
		22	NNE,SS	240.00
		23	NWSE	40.00
		24	SESE	40.00
		25	ENE,SWSW,NESE	160.00
	20 E.	19	L2,SWNE,SESW	126.89
		20	SESW,SSE	120.00
		21	SSW	80.00
		28	SWNW	40.00
		29	NWNW	40.00
		32	SWNE,NSE,SWSE	160.00
		33	SSE	80.00
	21 E.	19	SESW	40.00
	22 E.	12	NWNE,L3	74.10
		14	NWSE	40.00
		20	SWNE	40.00
		23	NWSW	40.00
		25	NENE,SNW	40.00
		26	SNE,SESE	120.00
		34	NESW	120.00
8 S.	18 E.	11	SESW	40.00
	20 E.	11	SENE	40.00
		12	L2,3	111.28
		8	WSE	80.00
		9	L3	33.92
	21 E.	14	L5	38.41
		20	NWSE	40.00
		5	L1	28.22
	22 E.	1	L1,3,5	111.48
		10	L4	36.58
		11	SESW	40.00
		26	L1,2,WSE,SESE	190.28
		34	NESE	40.00
		35	NNE	80.00
		4	SENW	40.00
		6	SESW	40.00

Two Rivers Zone 3 Acreages

Township	Range	Section	Subdivisions	Acreage
		7	L6,NENW	81.19
	23 E.	23	NWNE	40.00
		26	SESW	40.00
		3	L2,SENW	78.79
		35	NWNE,NENW,SESE	120.00
		9	SSW	80.00
	24 E.	10	NWSW	80.00
		17	SWSW	40.00
		21	NWSE,SESE	80.00
		23	ESW,WSE,NESE	200.00
		25	SWNE	40.00
		27	NWNW	40.00
		28	NENE	40.00
		29	SESW	40.00
		30	NESW	40.00
		5	SESW	40.00
		8	ENW,SWNW	120.00
	25 E.	19	L4	39.49
		2	SESW	40.00
		20	SE	160.00
		22	SWSE	40.00
		27	SWNW,WSW	120.00
		28	SENE,SE	200.00
		29	NNE,SWNE,NENW	160.00
		3	SWNE,NESW,NSE	160.00
		30	L1	39.56
		33	NWNE	40.00
		35	SWNE,SENW	80.00
		7	NESW	40.00
9 S.	17 E.	13	NWSW	40.00
		14	SESE	40.00
	18 E.	20	SENE,NESE	80.00
		21	ENW,SWNW,NWSW	160.00
		8	SESE	40.00
		9	SSE	80.00
	19 E.	26	ESE	80.00
		34	SESW,SE	200.00
	21 E.	12	SENW,SESW,WSE,NESE	200.00
		13	NW,NSW	240.00
9 S.	21 E.	14	SENE	40.00
		18	L2,SENW	77.09
		19	SENE,SWSE	80.00
		22	ENE,SWNE,NESE	160.00
	22 E.	7	L1-3,NENW	185.23
	23 E.	13	SENE,ESE	120.00
		24	NENE	40.00
		25	NESE	40.00
		31	L4,SESW	95.17
		32	SESE	40.00
		33	NWNE,ENW,SWNW,WSW	240.00
	24 E.	12	SWSE	40.00
		14	NESE	40.00
		17	NWNE	40.00
		18	L3	38.95
		22	NWNE	40.00
		23	SNE,NESW	120.00
		24	NWSW	40.00
		25	SW,ESE	240.00
		26	NWSW	40.00

Two River Zone 3 Agreages

Township	Range	Section	Subdivisions	Acreage
		27	SESW	40.00
		28	NESW	40.00
		29	NSW	80.00
		30	L3,NESW	79.01
		33	WNE,SENW	120.00
		34	NENW,SESE	80.00
		35	SENE,SSW,SE	280.00
		8	SESE	40.00
	25 E.	12	SENE	40.00
		19	L1,2,4,NENW	183.34
		21	NSE	80.00
		30	L4,SESW	87.85
1 N.	11 E.	18	NENE	40.00
	12 E.	11	SESE	40.00
		35	NESE	40.00
1 S.	10 E.	21	NESW,ESE	120.00
		9	ESE	80.00
	11 E.	13	SESE	40.00
	12 E.	1	NWSE	40.00
		17	NWNE	40.00
		19	L2	37.73
		31	SNE,NESW,NSE	200.00
		32	SWNW,NWSW	80.00
	13 E.	6	L2,3	77.38
		7	SESE	40.00
10 S.	13 E.	1	L1	40.05
	15 E.	11	WNE,NENW	120.00
		17	NWSW	40.00
		2	L2-4,SESW	158.31
		22	SWNW,NWSW	80.00
		30	NENE	40.00
		33	SWNE	40.00
10 S.	16 E.	7	L2	40.67
11 S.	13 E.	6	SWSE	40.00
	14 E.	25	SWNW	40.00
		32	NESW	40.00
	15 E.	10	NWNE	40.00
		3	SSW	80.00
		31	NWSE	40.00
		4	SESE	40.00
		5	L1	34.00
12 S.	15 E.	18	NWNE	40.00
		19	SESW	40.00
		28	SWNW	40.00
		29	NESE	40.00
2 N.	10 E.	32	NSW	80.00
	11 E.	8	SWSW	40.00
	12 E.	32	NESENE	10.00
		33	NWNE	40.00
	15 E.	16	SSW,SSWSE	60.00
		7	L1	0.22
	16 E.	18	L5	50.52
2 S.	12 E.	20	NENW	40.00
3 S.	13 E.	14	NESE	40.00
		24	NESE	40.00
		7	L3	38.81
4 S.	13 E.	10	NWSW	40.00
		18	NENW	40.00
5 S.	11 E.	35	L4	36.03

Two Rivers Zone 3 Acreages

Township	Range	Section	Subdivisions	Acreage
	13 E.	33	L3,4	60.27
	14 E.	10	SESE	40.00
		14	NESE	40.00
		35	NWSW	40.00
	16 E.	10	NESW	40.00
		22	SWNE	40.00
		23	SENE	40.00
		25	SWSE	40.00
		34	NESW,SWSE	80.00
6 S.	13 E.	10	SSW	80.00
		15	L1-4,SW,NSE,SWSE	429.61
		16	NSW,NWSE	180.00
		4	L1,2,NWSW	120.00
		5	SENW	40.00
		6	S2 Lot 6	12.00
		8	N,NWSE	360.00
		9	EE	160.00
	16 E.	1	NESW,NWSE	80.00
		10	NESW	40.00
		11	NENW	40.00
		12	NNE,NESE	120.00
		13	NENW,SNW	120.00
		17	NWNE	40.00
		2	SWNE,SESE	80.00
6 S.	16 E.	20	SESE	40.00
		23	WNW	80.00
		27	NNW	80.00
		28	NENE	40.00
		29	NENE	40.00
		3	L2,3,SENE	134.31
		31	L1,2,SWSE	120.43
		33	SENE,SWSW	80.00
		4	NESE	40.00
	17 E.	10	SWSW	40.00
		6	L3,5,6	112.28
7 S.	15 E.	12	NWSW	40.00
		25	NESE	40.00
		31	L1	32.23
		32	NWSE	40.00
	16 E.	15	NNE,NENW	120.00
		20	SWNE	40.00
		21	NWNE,NENW	80.00
		25	SENW	40.00
		29	NWSE	40.00
		31	SENE	40.00
		5	L1,SWNE,SENW	119.28
	17 E.	20	NWNW,NWSW	80.00
		34	SENE	40.00
		8	SESW,SE	200.00
8 S.	15 E.	1	L1,2,SENE,NESE	160.30
		11	SWNW	40.00
		15	NWSE	40.00
		2	SESW	40.00
		7	L3,4	78.90
	16 E.	1	SWNW	40.00
		14	NWSW	40.00

Two River Zone 3 Acreages

Township	Range	Section	Subdivisions	Acreage
		19	SENW	40.00
		8	NESE	40.00
		9	NWSW	40.00
	17 E.	17	NWSE	40.00
		32	NENW	40.00
		33	NWNW	40.00
9 S.	13 E.	25	SSE	80.00
	14 E.	15	ESE	80.00
		22	NWNE,SENE,ESW,ESE, SWSE	280.00
		23	SWSW	40.00
		26	NWNE	40.00
		27	SENE	40.00
		30	L2,SENW	82.42
	15 E.	1	SESE	40.00
		14	SWSE	40.00
		15	NENE	40.00
		2	SWSW	40.00
		30	NWSE	40.00
	16 E.	16	NESW	40.00
		6	L7,SESW	81.88

Appendix I
Criteria for Land Ownership Adjustment

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 includes specific criteria for use in categorizing public land for retention or disposal, and for identifying acquisition priorities. This list is not considered all inclusive, but represents the major factors to be evaluated. They include:

- Threatened or Endangered or sensitive plant and animal species habitat;
- riparian areas;
- fish habitat;
- nesting/breeding habitat for game animals;
- key big game seasonal habitat;
- developed recreation sites and recreation access;
- Class A scenery;
- municipal watersheds;
- energy and mineral potential;
- significant cultural resources and sites eligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places;
- wilderness and areas being studied for wilderness;
- accessibility of the land for public uses;
- amount of public investments in facilities or improvements and the potential for recovering those investments;
- difficulty or cost of administration (manageability);
- suitability of the land for management by another federal agency;
- significance of the decision in stabilizing business, social and economic conditions, and/or lifestyles;
- whether private sites exist for the proposed use;
- encumbrances, including but not limited to withdrawals, or existing leases or permits;
- consistency with cooperative agreements and plans or policies of other agencies; and
- suitability (need for change in land ownership or use) for purposes including but not limited to community expansion or economic development, such as industrial, residential, or agricultural (other than grazing) development

The land ownership adjustment criteria identified above will be considered in land reports and environmental analyses prepared for specific adjustment proposals.

Transfers to other public agencies will be considered where improved management efficiency would result. Minor adjustments involving sales or exchanges or both may be permitted based on site specific application of the land ownership adjustment criteria.

Land to be acquired by the BLM through exchanges, generally, must:

- facilitate access to public land and resource, or
- maintain or enhance important public values and uses, or
- maintain or enhance local social and economic values in public ownership, or
- facilitate implementation of other aspects of the Two Rivers RMP.

Public land to be sold must meet the following disposal criteria derived from the Federal Land Policy and Management Act:

- such land must be difficult and uneconomic to manage as part of the public lands, and must not be suitable for management by another federal department or agency; or
- such land must have been acquired for a specific purpose and must no longer be required for that or any other federal purpose; or
- disposal of such land will serve important public objectives than can only be achieved prudently or feasibly if the land is removed from public ownership, and if these objectives outweight other public objectives and values that would be served by maintaining such land in federal ownership.

Generally, exchanges are the preferred method of disposal but sales will be utilized when:

- it is required by national policy; or
- it is required to achieve disposal objectives on a timely basis, and where disposal through exchange would cause unacceptable delays;
- the level of interest in a specific tract indicates that competitive bidding is desirable for reasons of fairness; or
- disposal through exchange is not feasible.

The preferred method of selling public land will be by competitive bidding at public auction to qualifying purchasers. However, modified competitive bidding procedures may be used when there is not legal public access to a tract, when necessary to avoid jeopardizing an existing use on adjacent land, or to avoid dislocation of existing public land users.

Public land may be sold by direct sale at fair market value when:

- such land is needed by state or local governments; or
- direct sale is needed to protect equities arising from authorized use; or
- direct sale is needed to protect equities resulting from inadvertent, unauthorized use that was caused by surveying errors or title defects; or
- there is only one adjacent landowner and no legal public access.

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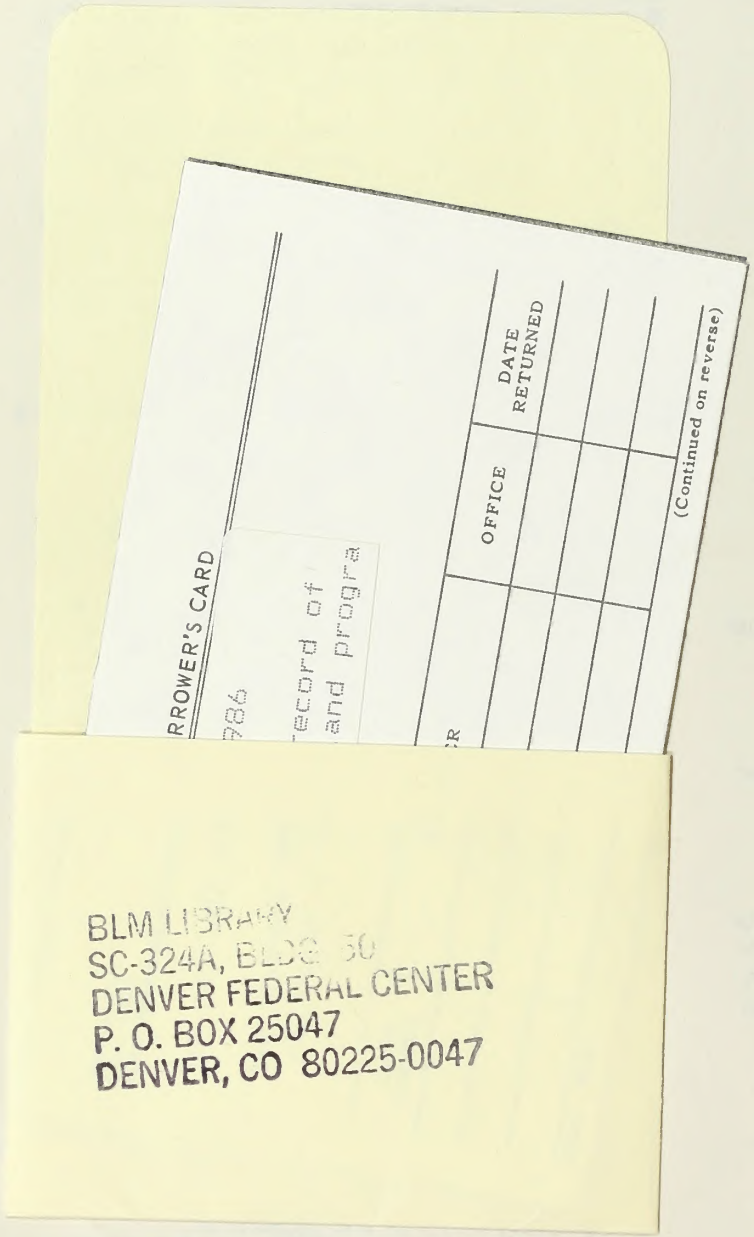

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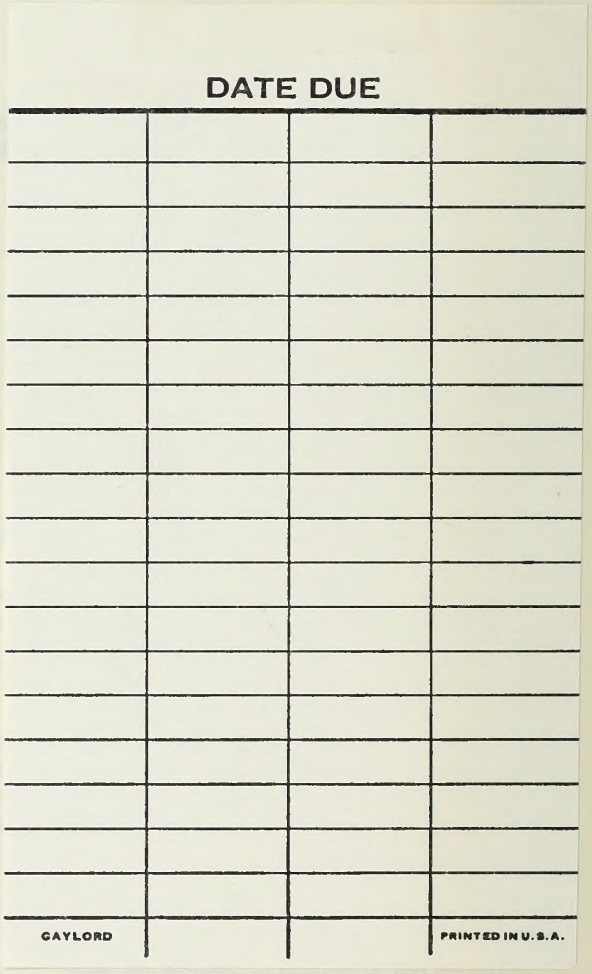

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